REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1943-44

(Ending 30th June 1944)

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report contains a detailed account of the work of the various Departments of Government. Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those of the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1943-44

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	Reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1912-13.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	Reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1924-25.

(i) Tours of His Highness the Maharaja.

In the course of the year, His Highness presided over the following public functions :—

(i) Convocation of the University of Mysore on the 13th October 1943 ;

(ii) Laying of the foundation stone of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute at Bangalore on the 11th December 1943 ;

(iii) Laying of the foundation stone of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Indian Institute of Medicine at Bangalore on the 11th December 1943 ;

(iv) Laying of the foundation stone of the Canteen for Indian Troops at Bangalore on the 19th June 1944 ; and

(v) Opening of the new building of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., at Bangalore on the 19th June 1944.

In the early part of December 1943, His Highness paid a visit to Belur, Halebid and Bhadravati. At Belur, His Highness saw the newly-installed bronze statue of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur.

2. From the 15th to the 21st December 1943, His Highness toured in the Mysore and Mandya districts—the fifth of his tours in the State. The principal towns visited included Krishnarajanagar, T.-Narsipur, Mugur, Santhemarahalli, Kuderu, Sivasamudram, Shimshapur, Malvalli, Mandya, Badanval and Chamarajanagar. Apart from inspections, visits to institutions and replies to addresses, the important functions presided over by His Highness in the course of his tour were the laying of the foundation stone of the Kuderu extension and the opening of the Suvarnavati bridge near Chamarajanagar.

3. In February 1944, His Highness paid a second visit to Bhadravati and stayed there for a little more than a week. His Highness visited Ankola (North Canara), Jog, Polali and Dharmasthala (South Canara), and laid the foundation stone of the bridge over the Bhadra river near Holehonnur.

4. In June 1944, His Highness paid visits to the Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station and Bhadravati.

5. Two outstanding events of the year were the visits to Mysore of His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, and of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. Their Excellencies stayed in Mysore from the 20th to the 22nd August 1943. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and party, which included Her Highness Maharani Sethu Parvati Bayi, spent a week in the State from the 21st to the 28th January 1944.

Tours of the Dewan and the Ministers.

Pradhanasiromani Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU, C.I.E.

Dewan.

6. The Dewan accompanied His Highness the Maharaja during His Highness' tour in the districts of Hassan, Kadur and Mysore in the month of December 1943 and in the Shimoga district in March 1944.

The Dewan visited Delhi on State business in August 1943, January 1944 and April 1944. He toured in the districts of Kadur, Shimoga, Mysore, Kolar and Mandya. He was at Ootacamund for a fortnight in May 1944.

Rajamantrapravina MR. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.

Minister for Revenue and Law.

7. The Minister for Revenue and Law toured for 94 days during the year, of which 10 days were spent outside the State. He visited Baroda in September 1943 to attend the meeting of the Committee of Ministers.

In October 1943, he visited several places in the Mandya and Bangalore districts where serious damage was caused to agricultural lands on account of the heavy floods in the Shimsha and the Arkavathi rivers.

He presided over the Mysore State Sericultural Conference held at Devanhalli on the 27th May 1944.

Mushir-ul-Mulk MR. J. MOHAMED IMAM.

Minister for Public Works.

8. The Minister for Public Works toured in the State and outside for 121 days during the year.

He attended the meeting of the Joint Committee of the Court and Council of the Indian Institute of Science at Bombay, visited the Pykara Hydro-Electric Works and went to Ooty for a conference with the representatives of the Government of Madras to settle the questions connected with the sharing of the Thungabhadra waters and Sivasamudram royalty.

In the State he toured intensively in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar and visited all the important irrigation and electrical projects under contemplation or under construction such as, Mekedat, Kabbini, Irkasandra, Kanva, Thuppadahalli,

POLITICAL

Pokurthi and devoted special attention to the inspection of the progress of the work on the Jog Power Scheme.

He presided over the District Conferences at Kolar and Tumkur.

Rajamantrapravina MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.

Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.

9. In July 1943, the Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, visited Arsikere to perform the opening ceremony of the Co-operative Marketing Society. He visited Mysore in the same month in connection with the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja and inspected some villages in the Mysore district. In August he visited Mysore in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit and from the 27th August to the 12th September, he was on deputation to Delhi to attend the meetings of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and also the Labour Conference. From the 29th September to the 19th October, he was at Mysore in connection with the Dasara session of the Representative Assembly. In November, he visited the Kolar Gold Fields and inspected the mining area and the labour colonies. He also presided over the conference of the Mining Labour Association. In December, he toured in the Anekal taluk and inspected some villages and laid the foundation stone of the veterinary dispensary at Sarjapur. In January 1944, he visited Mysore in connection with the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. He inspected some villages in the Hassan district, and performed the opening ceremony of the Gramasudharakas' Rally held at Hassan. In February 1944, he toured for about ten days in the Shimoga district and made an intensive inspection of villages and towns in the district. In March 1944, he presided over a meeting of the Health Committee held at Mandya and inspected some of the villages in the Irwin Canal area. In April, he made an intensive inspection of some villages in the taluks of Nelamangala and Dodballapur and toured for eight days in the Kadur district. In May, he visited Mysore to preside over the District Conference and toured in the taluks of Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Krishnarajanagar, Periyapatna and Heggaddevankote.

MR. M. A. SREENIVASAN.

Minister for Industries and Supplies.

10. In the course of the year, the Minister for Industries and Supplies toured in and outside the State for 118 days.

In July and October 1943, the Minister was invited to attend the Food Conferences convened at Delhi by the Government of India. He visited Muthur and Mercara in August 1943 and January 1944, for joint discussions with the Chief Commissioner of Coorg in connection with procurement of rice and a Sandalwood Combine.

He presided over the prize distribution at the Rural Workers' Rally and Exhibition at Hassan in January 1944 and opened the District Conference at Chickmagalur in May 1944.

During the year, the Minister toured in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur, examining the working of food supply measures and listening to complaints and representations, and inspecting the various Government, aided and other industrial concerns, cottage industries, industrial schools, khadi and wool weaving centres, hill stations, forests, plantations and nurseries, fruit research stations, dairies and farms, and mining areas.

MR. J. APPAJI GOWDA.

Minister for Education.

11. The Minister for Education toured for 109 days in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug where he inspected educational institutions. He presided over the National War Front celebrations in Mysore City in July 1943, the District Conference at Davangere in May 1944 and the Anniversary of the National War Front, Bangalore district, in June 1944. He opened the National War Front Exhibition at Davangere in September 1943. He declared open the Municipal High Schools at Nelamangala, Thyamagondlu and Anekal, and laid the foundation stones of school buildings at Jigani, Chikhosahalli, Nandagudi, Banasandra, Nerlekere, Kalasa, Chikmagalur, Sakrepatna and Rampura, of hostels at Chintamani, Bagavalu, Birur and Davangere and of dispensaries at Banasandra, Balehonnur and Aldur. He visited the Scout Training Camp at Dodballapur on the 31st December 1943 and again on the 29th April 1944.

POLITICAL

(ii) Political.

Subsidy.

12. The surplus revenue of the Mysore Assigned Tract for the year 1942-43, due to the State, was Rs. 17,93,131-4-3. This amount was adjusted against the total subsidy of Rs. 19,36,500 payable to the Government of India in two equal instalments on the 31st January and the 31st March 1944. The balance of Rs. 1,43,368-11-9 was arranged to be paid on the 31st March 1944.

British Resident.

13. The Hon'ble Lieut-Col. D.de M. S. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore during the year.

CHAPTER II.—PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

Dasara and Budget Sessions.

14. Two sessions of the Representative Assembly were held, one in October 1943 and the other in May-June 1944. The total number of bills, the general principles of which were considered at both sessions, was 22. These were —

1. The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Registration (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Labour (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Trade Marks Bill.
8. The Bill for the Prohibition of Beggary.
9. The Motor Vehicles Bill.
10. The Electricity Bill.
11. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Bill.
12. The Mysore Factories (Control of Dismantling) Bill.
13. The Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Contracts) Bill.
14. The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
15. The Mysore Tea Control Bill.
16. The Mysore Amusements and Betting Taxes and Stamp Duties (War Surcharge) Bill.
17. The Military Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill.
18. The Mysore Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill.
19. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Bill.
20. The City of Bangalore Improvement Trusts Bill.
21. The Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duty) Bill.
22. The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill.

15. The general principles of all these bills were approved by the Assembly, with the exception of the Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duty) Bill.

Questions.

16. Three hundred and twelve questions were admitted at the two sessions and replies were furnished to two hundred and sixty-three. Of these, one hundred and two questions were discussed. Answers were received to twenty-nine questions after the sessions had concluded and they were included in the printed proceedings of the respective sessions.

PROTECTION

Representations.

17. Three hundred and nineteen representations were admitted and seventy-eight of them were taken up for discussion. The food situation in the State was discussed on four days. Two special representations, one regarding the accident to the Generating Station at Sivasamudram and the other relating to the hardship caused by the Paper Control and Economy Order, were also discussed.

Resolutions.

18. Two hundred and seventy-two resolutions were admitted, of which seventeen were discussed during the sessions. Seven resolutions were passed by the House and the remaining ten were withdrawn by the movers.

General.

19. Orders were passed in February 1944 directing that non-official non-resident members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, who were prevented from attending the sittings of the Assembly or the Council on account of illness or other unavoidable causes, be allowed daily allowance, provided the members stayed at the place of the sittings of the House on each day of absence and provided the maximum period for which allowance is payable was limited to six days in all at a particular session.

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council.

20. Two sessions of the Legislative Council were held, one in December 1943 and the other in June-July 1944. The following sixteen bills were introduced and passed by the Council:—

1. The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Mysore Registration (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Mysore Labour (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Bill.
8. The Mysore Factories (Control of Dismantling) Bill.
9. The Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Contracts) Bill.
10. The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
11. The Mysore Tea Control Bill.
12. The Mysore Amusements and Betting Taxes and Stamp Duties (War Surcharge) Bill.

PROTECTION

13. The Military Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill.
14. The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill.
15. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Bill.
16. The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill.

21. The Alienated Villages Purchase Bill and the Mysore Public Health Bill, as reported by the Select Committees, were considered and passed by the Council at its session in December 1943.

22. The Electricity Bill and the Mysore Trade Marks Bill were introduced and referred to Select Committees at the session of the Council in December 1943 and passed at the session in June 1944. The Bill for the Prohibition of Beggary was also passed at the same session after discussion.

23. The City of Bangalore Improvement Trusts Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee. The Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duty) Bill was also introduced, but was negatived by the House.

Questions.

24. Four hundred and twenty-one questions—both starred and unstarred—were admitted. Answers were furnished to three hundred and ninety questions.

Resolutions

25. One hundred and four resolutions were ballotted, of which ten were discussed. Six resolutions were withdrawn and two resolutions regarding (1) the introduction of Payment of Wages Act, and (2) the establishment of a *pucca* Government High School at Mandya were passed.

26. A special motion to discuss the food supply situation in the State was admitted and considered along with amendments, some of which were passed by the Council.

Budget.

27. The Budget for 1944-45 was presented to the Council on the 19th June 1944 ; general discussion took place for three days and the demands for grants were voted for four days. Orders were issued revising the rates of railway fare admissible to members of the Council for attending its meetings by raising the rates from $1\frac{1}{2}$ first class fares to $1\frac{3}{4}$ first class fares each way.

28. The schedule of demands for additional and supplementary grants for 1943-44 was presented to the Council both in December 1943 and June 1944 and the demands for grants were voted by the House. The schedules

PROTECTION

of authorised expenditure, as authenticated by the Dewan, were placed before the Council on the 3rd July 1944. Seventy-two cut motions were provisionally admitted, of which eleven were discussed and withdrawn after discussion.

Committee of Privileges.

29. The Report of the Committee of Privileges, one dealing with the general question of the rights and privileges of the Council and the other with the question whether preventive arrests and detention of the members of the Council by executive authority constituted a breach of privilege, were considered by the Council and it was decided that the two reports along with the discussions on the subject should be submitted to Government for necessary action.

General.

30. The President laid down the procedure to be observed in respect of the following :—

1. Procedure for considering the reports and recommendations of the Committee of Privileges.
2. Procedure to be adopted with reference to bills that are to be referred to Select Committees.
3. Procedure to be followed in discussing the special motions like the food supply situation in the State.
4. Procedure to be adopted in respect of unanswered questions.
5. Procedure regarding putting of identical questions.
6. Procedure for voting of demands for grants for 1944-45.
7. Refusal by Government members to furnish answers to starred questions on the ground of public interest, etc.

31. Arrangements were made, commencing with the December session of the Council, 1943, for the payment of travelling and daily allowances to the members by means of cheques. In co-operation with the Bank of Mysore, arrangements were also made for the encashment of the cheques in the Council premises.

32. The offices of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were reorganised in July 1944 with the new designation "Office of the Mysore Legislature". The rules governing the office establishment and procedure were issued in March 1944. The establishment required for the office was sanctioned in June 1944.

(iii) Legislative Enactments.

The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts which were passed into law during the year 1943-44 :—

1. *The Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1943, XXII of* 1943.—This amending Act empowers the Government to issue rules to prohibit the slaughter and the purchase, sale or transport for purposes of slaughter of bullocks and cows in a good state of health.

2. *The War Risks (Factories) Insurance (Amendment) Act,* 1943, *XXIII of* 1943.—Statutory provision has been made in this Act, for the insuring compulsorily by owners of premises which become factories and by owners of property which becomes insurable under the principal Act. A wider definition of "insurable property" is thereby provided for.

3. *The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Act,* 1943, *XXIV of* 1943.—This amending Act empowers an officer authorised in this behalf by the Government to determine the amount of insurance payable under the principal Act, where a person has failed to insure as, or to the full amount, required by that Act. The amount so determined becomes recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

4. *The Essential Services (Maintenance) (Amendment) Act,* 1943, *XXV of* 1943.—This amending Act, modelled on the lines of the corresponding British Indian Ordinance, is intended for clarifying and taking more effective measures under the several provisions of the principal Act.

The main amendment is in respect of section 9 which, as now amended, makes it clear that the provisions of the principal Act will not apply to persons on whom any other law imposes a liability to be called up for national service.

5. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) Act,* 1943, *XXVI of* 1943.—This Act empowers the Government to levy excise duty on tobacco at certain rates specified in the schedules.

It replaces the Emergency Act passed earlier for the same purpose.

6. *The Vegetable Product (Excise Duty) Act,* 1943, *XXVII of* 1943.—This Act makes provision for levying an excise duty of Rs. 5 per cwt. on vegetable

PROTECTION

product. It replaces the Emergency and the Amending Acts passed earlier.

7. *The Penalties (Enhancement) (Amendment) Act, 1943, XXVIII of* 1943.—Under this amending Act, two new provisions have been added to the principal Act providing for enhanced penalties for offences under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 as applied to Mysore, and for abetting of or for attempting to commit certain offences referred to in the principal Act.

8. *The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) (Amendment) Act, 1943, XXIX of* 1943.—This amending Act is intended to secure the benefits of the principal Act (The British Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925, which is enforced *mutatis mutandis* in Mysore by Act XV of 1941) to soldiers who may be prisoners of war as well as to legal representatives of such soldiers in certain circumstances. It has been modelled on the lines of the British Indian Ordinance LXIV of 1942.

9. *The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1943, XXX of* 1943.—Under this Act, the rate of super-tax in Mysore has been enhanced to a certain extent in respect of the income of companies.

10. *The Societies Registration (Amendment) Act, 1943, XXXI of* 1943.—This amending Act seeks to provide for more effective control by Government of societies registered under the principal Act. Its main provisions are that a general annual meeting of the society is made compulsory, that every change in the memorandum or rules has to be intimated to the Registrar; and that the Registrar is empowered in suitable cases and after notice to treat them as defunct and is required also to inspect every society once at least every two years.

11. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1943, XXXII of* 1943.—This amending Act, empowers the City Municipal Councils to levy a surcharge on transfers of immovable property (on instruments of sale, gift and mortgage) at a rate not exceeding one per centum.

12. *The Mysore Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1943, XXXIII of* 1943.—This amending Act empowers the Town Municipal Councils to levy a surcharge on transfers of immovable property (on instruments

of sale, gift and mortgage of immovable property) at a rate not exceeding one per centum.

13. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Fourth Amendment) Act*, 1943, *XXXIV of* 1943.—This Act empowers the Government to authorise the Vice-President or the Municipal Commissioner to perform the duties and exercise all the powers under circumstances which are not provided for in the principal Act.

14. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Fifth Amendment) Act*, 1943, *XXXV of* 1943.—This amending Act empowers the City Municipal Councils to direct the seizure and sale of vehicles in respect of which the bye-laws framed for the numbering and registration of vehicles are not observed.

15. *The Mysore Town Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act*, 1943, *XXXVI of* 1943.—This amending Act empowers the Town Municipal Councils to direct the seizure and sale of vehicles in respect of which the bye-laws framed for the numbering and registration of vehicles are not observed.

16. *The Mysore Minor Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act*, 1943, *XXXVII of* 1943.—This amending Act empowers the Minor Municipalities to direct the seizure and, in certain circumstances, the sale of vehicles in respect of which the rules framed by the Government for regulating the numbering and registration of vehicles are not observed.

17. *The Collective Fines Act*, 1943, *XXXVIII of* 1943.—This Act empowers the Government to impose and collect fines in any area the inhabitants of which are concerned in the commission of offences prejudicially affecting the defence of India, etc., or in the abetment thereof.

18. *The Code of Civil Procedure (First Amendment) Act*, 1943, *XXXIX of* 1943.—This amending Act empowers the Government to enter into arrangements with other countries situated in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or in India for reciprocal execution of decrees.

19. *The Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Act*, 1943, *XL of* 1943.—Under this amending Act, sections 54 and 54-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, which provide for the partition of estates assessed to the payment of land revenue and for the partition of buildings situated

within the limits of a Municipality, have been amended to facilitate expeditious disposal of such decrees. The scope of the former provision has been limited to non-raiyatwari estates, and the latter provision has been deleted.

20. *The Mysore Companies (Amendment) Act,* 1943, *XLI of* 1943.—This amending Act *inter alia* provides for a more comprehensive definition of the term "Banking Company" and for extension of time in filing documents in certain cases and also for allowing deposits of provident fund moneys in Government Savings Bank accounts.

21. *The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act,* 1943, *XLII of* 1943.—This Act, modelled on the lines of the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act XXI of 1938, is of a negative character and is intended to take away the power of the courts and public or local authorities to recognise the custom of untouchability in all civil matters.

22. *The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act,* 1943, *XLIII of* 1943.—This Act seeks to consolidate and clarify the provisions of Muslim Law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim law and to remove doubts as to the effect of the renunciation of Islam by a married Muslim woman on her marriage tie.

23. *The Mysore Prisons Act,* 1943, *XLIV of* 1943.—This Act is based on the British Indian Act, IX of 1894 and replaces the old Indian Act XXVI of 1870. It contains comprehensive provisions in regard to prison offences and punishments and provides rules for the regulation of prisons in Mysore.

24. *The Mysore Children Act,* 1943, *XLV of* 1943.—The purpose of this Act is both preventive and remedial. It aims at the rescue of many types of boys and girls under sixteen years of age from falling into crime or vice and also takes in hand juveniles who have become offenders with a view to reform and rehabilitate them in society.

25. *The Mysore Borstal Schools Act,* 1943, *XLVI of* 1943.—This Act provides for the establishment of Borstal schools wherein offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years are given a course of corrective and reformative treatment.

26. *The Mysore Probation of Offenders Act*, 1943, *XLVII of* 1943.—The object underlying this measure is to extend to adult offenders the system of probation allowed to juveniles under the Children Act.

27. *The Mysore Rubber Control (Amendment) Act*, 1943, *XLVIII of* 1943.—This Act empowers the Government in certain circumstances to suspend either indefinitely or for a stated period all or any of the provisions of the principal Act.

It replaces the emergency Act passed in February 1943 for a similar purpose.

28. *The Mysore Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act*, 1943, *XLIX of* 1943.—This amending Act empowers the Government to frame rules under the principal Act so as to regulate the manufacture of weights and measures of capacity and to provide for penalty for unauthorised manufacture.

29. *The Mysore Industrial Statistics Act*, 1943, *L of* 1943.—This Act is intended to enable the Government to collect reliable information in regard to the progress of industries and labour condition and to frame rules for the purpose.

30. *The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1943, *LI of* 1943.—Under this amending Act, the Coffee Market Expansion Board is empowered to stop the grant of internal sale quota and take into the surplus pool the entire crops of registered estates.

This Act is based on the Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act, 1943, passed in British India.

31. *The Mysore Tea Control (Emergency) Act*, 1943, *LII of* 1943.—This Act, modelled on the lines of the Indian Tea control (Amendment) Act, 1943, is intended to provide for the control of export of tea from and extension of the cultivation of tea in Mysore and also to secure the necessary licenses and other concessions under British Indian Act.

32. *The Mysore Amusements and Betting Taxes and Stamp Duties (War Surcharge) (Emergency) Act*, 1943, *LIII of* 1943.—This is an anti-inflationary measure which empowers the Government to impose a surcharge of 50 per cent on the rates of entertainment and totalisator and betting taxes levied under the Amusement and Betting

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Taxes Acts, 1932 and a surcharge of 25 per cent on the duty payable on any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty under the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900, the amount of such an instrument exceeding Rs. 2,000.

33. *The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act, 1943, LIV of 1943.*—This Act extends the duration of the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1943, XXI of 1943, for a further period of six months.

34. *The Military Stores (Unlawful Possession) (Emergency) Act, 1943, LV of 1943.*—The subject of this enactment is the penalising of unlawful possession of Military stores belonging to His Majesty the King Emperor or any foreign power in alliance with His Majesty the King Emperor or of His Highness the Maharaja. It is based on the British Indian Ordinance No. XXXIII of 1943.

35. *The Mysore Allied Forces (Exemption from Local Taxation) Act, 1943, LVI of 1943.*—This Act exempts the members of establishments and forces of certain foreign authorities maintained in Mysore from payment of taxes imposed by local authorities, subject to certain exceptions.

36. *An Act to provide for the Application of State Laws to the Lands occupied by the Bangalore City Railway Station and the Bangalore-Hindupur Section of the Mysore State Railway, etc., No. LVII of 1943.*—This Act was promulgated on the 29th December 1943 as a result of retrocession of lands occupied by the Bangalore City Railway Station and the Bangalore-Hindupur Section of the Mysore State Railway and provides for the application of State laws to these territories and for transitional arrangements.

37. *The Mysore Coffee Market (Expansion) (Amendment) Act, 1944, I of 1944.*—The Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act, 1943 (VII of 1943) was passed by the Government of India with a view to empowering the Coffee Market Expansion Board, subject to the previous sanction of the Central Government, to take into the surplus pool, the entire crop of registered estates, in order that price of coffee may be uniformly controlled and full benefit of prices may go to registered estates. The provisions of

this Act have been embodied in the Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act, 1944 (I of 1944).

It replaces the Emergency Act, LI of 1943.

38. *The Alienated Villages Purchase Act*, 1944, *II of* 1944.—This is an enabling measure, intended to make provision for the purchase by the Government of alienated villages from the proprietors or persons interested therein, who are agreeable to such sale, on such terms with regard to price and other incidental matters as may be agreed to between them. Kadim and permanent tenants will, after purchase, be deemed as occupants in such villages.

39. *The Mysore Subversive Activities Act*, 1944, *III of* 1944.—This Act is intended to penalise certain subversive activities directed against the State or His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces stationed in Mysore, or His Highness the Maharaja's military forces. Provision has also been made therein for enhanced penalties for certain offences against the State and the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

It is based on the Subversive Activities Ordinance, 1943 (XXXIV of 1943).

40. *The Mysore Labour (Amendment) Act*, 1944, *IV of* 1944.—Under this amending Act, Government are given power to extend the period of one month fixed for conciliation proceedings in sub-section (1) of section 12 of the principal Act, by a further period of one fortnight at a time, not exceeding two months in the aggregate.

The parties are also permitted by mutual agreement to extend the period of time-limit fixed in the above provision.

41. *The Mysore Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Act*, 1944, *V of* 1944.—Under this Act, provision has been made empowering the Government to adopt measures for getting certain 'noxious weeds' eradicated.

It is based on similar legislation passed by the Bombay Government in 1941.

42. *The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Act*, 1944, *VI of* 1944.—This amending Act empowers the Government to levy an education cess on taxes imposed by certain local bodies, such as the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, Bhadravati Town Board, the Sugar Board (Mandya), Binnypet Board, etc.

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Provision has also been made therein empowering these local bodies to use processes available in their Constitution Acts for the purpose of the recovery of the education cess.

43. *The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act*, 1944, *VII of* 1944.—Under this amending Act, the duty of excise payable on Mechanical Lighters manufactured in Mysore has been increased from one rupee and eight annas per lighter to three rupees.

It replaces the emergency Act XXI of 1943.

44. *The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Emergency) Act*, 1944, *VIII of* 1944.—This Emergency Act is modelled on the lines of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance and is intended for the prevention of anti-social hoarding and profiteering activities. It applies to all articles other than foodgrains. It provides for a general control over all unexempted articles as well as for a more specified control over selected articles and gives power to the civil authorities to take necessary remedial measures.

45. *The Mysore Registration (Amendment) Act*, 1944, *IX of* 1944.—This amending Act exempts from attendance the Presidents and members of District Boards as well as Municipal Councils in the office of the Sub-Registrar at the time of registration of lease deeds executed in favour of the District Boards and the Municipal Councils.

46. *The Mysore Public Health Act*, 1944, *X of* 1944.—This is a comprehensive measure based upon the Madras Public Health Act, 1939, and contains all the provisions which are essential for the advancement of public health. The salient features of this Act are as follows:—

(*a*) the constitution of a Public Health Board;
(*b*) effective provisions for securing proper drainage and sufficient number of public latrines, etc;
(*c*) adequate measures for the prevention and eradication of infectious diseases;
(*d*) maternity and child welfare measures; and
(*e*) mosquito control.

47. *The Mysore Rubber Control (Emergency) Act*, 1944, *XI of* 1944.—This measure re-enacts the provisions

of the Mysore Rubber Control Act, 1941 (II of 1941) and the Mysore Rubber Control (Amendment) Act, 1943 (XLVIII of 1943) which had become extinct by efflux of time.

48. *The Mysore Allied Forces (Exemption from Local Taxation) (Amendment) Act, 1944, XII of* 1944.—This amending Act seeks to extend the principle of exemption from payment of taxes under section 3 of the principal Act, to the taxes imposed before the commencement of the latter Act.

49. *The Mysore Factories (Control of Dismantling) (Emergency) Act, 1944, XIII of* 1944.—This Act prohibits a person, without the written permission of the Government or an officer authorised by the Government, from dismantling a factory or removing from a factory any spare parts kept for maintaining the machinery of the factory in order.

This Act is based on the Factories (Control of Dismantling) Ordinance, 1943 (XXXI of 1943).

50. *The Mysore Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Contracts) (Emergency) Act, 1944, XIV of* 1944.—Under this Act, the prices which may be charged for cloth and yarn when delivery takes place in pursuance of a contract cannot exceed the maximum retail prices fixed by an order made under the Cotton Cloth aud Yarn (Control) Order, 1943.

This Act is based upon the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Contracts) Ordinance, 1944.

51. *The Restriction and Detention (Emergency) Act, 1944, XV of* 1944.—This Act provides for the making of certain restriction or detention orders in respect of a person in respect of whom the Government is satisfied that such an order is necessary to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order or the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with His Majesty the King Emperor or the Crown Representative. Certain incidental powers have also been conferred by this Act.

It is modelled on the lines of the Restriction and Detention Ordinance, 1944 (III of 1944).

52. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1944, XVI of* 1944.—This Act empowers the Government to increase the rates of excise duty on

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tobacco levied under the principal Act in conformity with the revised rates levied in British India under the Indian Finance Act, 1944.

53. *The Mysore Amusements and Betting Taxes and Stamp Duties (War Surcharge) (Emergency Continuance) Act, 1944, XVII of* 1944.—This Act extends the duration of the Mysore Amusements and Betting Taxes and Stamp Duties (War Surcharge) (Emergency) Act, 1943 (LIII of 1943) for a further period of six months.

54. *The Mysore Tea Control (Emergency Continuance) Act, 1944, XVIII of* 1944.—This Act extends the duration of the Mysore Tea Control (Emergency) Act, 1943 (LII of 1943) for a further period of six months.

55. *The Military Stores (Unlawful Possession) (Emergency Continuance) Act,* 1944, *XIX of* 1944.—This Act extends the duration of the Military Stores (Unlawful Possession) (Emergency) Act, 1943, (LV of 1943) for a further period of six months.

56. *The Enemy Agents Act,* 1944, *XX of* 1944.—This Act provides for the trial and punishment of enemy agents and persons aiding or attempting to aid the enemy or impede the operations of the Allied Forces.

It is modelled on the lines of the Enemy Agents Ordinance, 1943 (I of 1943) as amended by the two amending Ordinances (XV of 1943, and XI of 1944).

57. *The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Emergency) (Amendment) Act,* 1944, *XXI of* 1944.—This amending Act empowers the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore to administer and enforce the provisions of the principal Act, in place of the Director of Industries and Commerce.

58. *The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act,* 1944, *XXII of* 1944.—This Act is intended for the prevention of anti-social hoarding and profiteering activities. It applies to all articles other than foodgrains. It provides for a general control over all unexempted articles as well as for a more specified control over selected articles and gives power to the civil authorities to take necessary remedial measures.

It replaces the Emergency Act, 1944, (VIII of 1944) and the Emergency (Amendment) Act, 1944 (XXI of 1944) passed earlier for a similar purpose.

59. *The Mysore Trade Marks Act*, 1944, *XXIII of* 1944.—This Act is intended to provide for a system of statutory registration and more effective protection of trade marks and is drafted on the lines of the corresponding British Indian Act of 1940, and the United Kingdom Trade Marks Act of 1938.

60. *The Mysore Amusements and Betting Taxes and Stamp Duties (War Surcharge) Act*, 1944, *XXIV of* 1944.—This is an anti-inflationary measure which empowers the Government to impose a surcharge of 50 per cent on the rates of entertainment and totalisator and betting taxes levied under the Amusements and Betting Taxes Act, 1932, and a surcharge of 25 per cent on the duty payable on any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty under the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900, where the amount of such an instrument exceeds Rs. 2,000.

It replaces the Emergency Act, 1943 (LIII of 1943) passed in November 1943 for a similar purpose.

61. *The Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Emergency) Act*, 1944, *XXV of* 1944.—This Act provides for the levy of excise duties at the rate of two annas per pound on all betel-nuts cured, coffee cured and tea manufactured in Mysore.

It is based on a corresponding measure enacted in British India.

62. *The Military Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act*, 1944, *XXVI of* 1944.—This Act penalises the unlawful possession of Military Stores belonging to His Majesty the King Emperor or any foreign power in alliance with His Majesty the King Emperor or His Highness the Maharaja.

It is based on the British Indian Ordinance No. XXXIII of 1943 and replaces the Emergency Act, 1944 (LV of 1943) passed in November 1943.

63. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act*, 1944, *XXVII) of* 1944.—This is a comprehensive measure consolidating the existing enactments relating to motor vehicles and road taxation and is based upon the Government of India Motor Vehicles Act of 1939, as amended by Act XX of 1942. It contains *inter alia* detailed provisions in respect of grant of driving licenses, registration of motor vehicles, control of traffic and payment of road taxes. Provision is also made for reciprocity between the State

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and the British Indian Provinces or Administered Areas or other Indian States.

64. *The Restriction and Detention (Emergency) (Amendment) Act*, 1944, *XXVIII of* 1944.—The amendments effected by this Act prescribe a time limit within which an order of detention made under the principal Act could be extended by a further period of six months and provide for evidence being given in a Court, of any communication made to a detenue of the grounds of detention, in certain cases.

65. *The Mysore Factories (Control of Dismantling) Act*, 1944, *XXIX of* 1944.—This Act prohibits a person, without the written permission of the Government or an officer authorised by the Government, from dismantling a factory or removing therefrom any spare parts kept for maintaining the machinery of the factory in order.

It is based on the Factories (Control of Dismantling) Ordinance, 1943 (XXXI of 1943) and replaces the Emergency Act, 1944, XIII of 1944 promulgated in the month of March.

66. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act*, 1944, *XXX of* 1944.—This Act empowers the Government to increase the rates of excise duty on tobacco levied under the principal Act in conformity with the revised rates levied in British India under the Indian Finance Act, 1944.

It replaces the Emergency Act, XVI of 1944, passed for a similar purpose.

67. *The Mysore Income-Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1944, *XXXI of* 1944.—This Act is intended to step up to some extent the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax in the State, and the revised rates are tabled in the schedules appended to it.

68. *The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Act*, 1944, *XXXII of* 1944.—This Act statutorily enforces the attendance of pupils, who voluntarily join primary schools till they complete the prescribed course of four years or complete their twelfth year. Provision has, however, been made for exempting children who may have a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

69. *An Act for the Prohibition of Beggary*, 1944, *XXXIII of* 1944.—This measure seeks to prohibit begging

as a means of living and to provide for the relief of beggars. The salient features of this legislation are as follows:—

1. Begging as a means of living and as causing nuisance is prohibited;

2. Provision is made for the constitution of Relief Institutions, where the beggars are trained to make them fit to earn themselves after they are discharged; and

3. Provision is also made for the repatriation of non-Mysorean beggars.

70. *The Mysore Cotton Cloth and Yarn Contracts Act*, 1944, *XXXIV of* 1944.—Under this Act, the prices which may be charged for cloth and yarn when delivery takes place in pursuance of a contract cannot exceed the maximum retail prices fixed by an order made under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1943.

It replaces the Emergency Act, XIV of 1944.

71. *The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1944, *XXXV* of 1944.—This Act penalises a dealer who sells coffee at a price or prices higher than the price or prices fixed by the Government, in the same manner as a registered owner or a licensed curer is liable for a similar offence under the principal Act.

72. *The Mysore Electricity Act*, 1944, *XXXVI of* 1944.—This is a comprehensive piece of legislation governing matters relating to the generation and supply of electrical energy in Mysore, and is modelled on the lines of the corresponding British Indian Act of 1910. It provides for the first time for the licensing of electrical contractors and contains detailed provisions for the opening and breaking up of streets, the laying of electric supply lines and the power to enter premises for purposes of inspection and to remove fittings.

Certain offences have been created under the Act, like theft of energy or malicious wasting of energy and illegal transmission of energy, and reasonable penalties have been provided for their breach.

73. *The Mysore Tea Control Act*, 1944, *XXXVII of* 1944.—This Act provides for the control of export of tea from and extension of the cultivation of tea in Mysore, so as to secure certain concessions under the British Indian Act. It replaces the Emergency Act LII of 1943.

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(iv) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore for 1943-44.

1. Certain amendments were issued to the Mysore Representative Assembly Rules, 1940.

(No. R. L. 235—R. A. 13-43-1, dated 8th September 1943).

2. Certain amendments were notified to the Legislative Council Rules, 1940.

(No. R. L. 236—L. C. 16-43-1, dated 8th September 1943).

3. The date of election to the Representative Assembly to be reconstituted in June 1945 was notified.

(No. R. L. 777—R. A. 33-43-2, dated the 15th May 1944).

4. The date of election for the reconstitution of the Legislative Council from June 1945 was notified.

(No. R. L. 778—L. C. 35-43-1, dated the 15th May 1944).

5. Certain amendments to the Legislative Council Rules, 1940, were notified.

(No. R. L. 870—L. C. 16-43-2, dated the 26th May 1944).

6. Certain amendments to the Representative Assembly Rules, 1940, were issued.

(No. R. L. 853—R. A. 13-43-2, dated the 26th May 1944).

7. The procedure to be followed in the publication of the electoral rolls of the Representative Assembly on 30th October 1944 was notified.

(No. R. L. 1177—R. A. 40-43-1, dated the 30th June 1944).

8. The procedure to be adopted for the publication of the electoral rolls of the Mysore Legislative Council on 30th October 1944 was indicated.

(No. R. L. 1195—L. C. 47-43-1, dated the 30th June 1944).

9. *The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act*, 1944.—A notification was issued amending the Mysore Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1941.

(No. R. L. 508—Legis. 30-43-1, dated 24th January 1944).

10. Orders of Government were issued authorising the Revenue Commissioner to waive the recovery of the upset price up to a limit of Rs. 250 on lands required for Adikarnataka colonies or for extension of villages for housing Adikarnatakas and other Depressed Class people.

(No. R. 2811-21—L. R. 223-43-2, dated the 16th November 1943).

11. Orders were issued directing that the maximum and minimum limits of conversion fine fixed in Schedule A attached to Rule 59 of the Land Revenue Rules be doubled for a period of two years.

(No. R. 5822-33—L. R. 413-43-2, dated the 6th April 1944.)

12. Orders were issued directing that the rate of fee prescribed in Rule 38-A of the Rules under the Record of Rights Act for entries requiring measurements be reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1-8-0 per hissa as an experimental measure for a period of two years.

(No. R. 2339-52—L. S. 27-43-1, dated 25th October 1943.)

13. *The Alienated Villages Purchase Act II of* 1944.—An Act to provide for the purchase by the Government of alienated villages and for matters incidental or ancillary thereto was passed.

(No. R. L. 515—Legis. 31-43-1, dated the 26th January 1944.)

14. A notification was issued directing that the Special Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore, shall exercise all the powers of an Income-tax Officer, now being exercised by the Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore Sub-Division, in respect of the taluk of Bangalore, excluding Bangalore City.

(No. Fl. 4861—I. T. 42-43-3, dated 17th April 1944.)

15. A notification was issued amending Rule 8 (items 2 and 3) of the Rules framed under the Mysore Income-tax Act, 1923, providing for an extra depreciation allowance of 50 per cent of the normal rate of allowance on account of the double or multiple shift working of the machinery and plant.

(Fl. 4191—I. T. 9-43-6, dated the 11th March 1944.)

16. A notification was issued sanctioning the appointment of a Joint Special Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax temporarily till the end of June 1944 and distributing the work that was being done by the Special Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore and Mysore Cities, among the Special Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax, the Joint Special Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax and the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

(Fl. 407—I. T. 36-42-5, dated the 27th July 1942.)

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17. Notifies that the following kinds of transactions are exempted from the operation of Rule 94-A, of the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore :—

(1) Issues of shares for consideration not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in all to the subscribers of a memorandum of association.

(2) Issues of securities by persons in the ordinary course of their normal business and strictly and solely for the purpose of that business to a person carrying on the business of banking or his nominee in respect of advances made or to be made or overdrafts granted or to be granted by that person from time to time.

(No. Fl. 3399—G. F. 163-43-31, dated 9th February 1944.)

18. *Acquisition of Foodgrains Order, dated 9th August* 1943.—Freezing all stocks of paddy, rice, ragi and jola in excess of the quantities specified in the order and requiring the owners of such excess stocks to sell them to Government at the special enhanced prices allowed by Government.

(No. Spl. C. S. 1—C. 1-43-1, dated 9th August 1943.)

19. *The Mysore Ration Census Order,* 1943 and *the Mysore Rationing Order (Food).*—Making statutory provision for the collection of information and necessary statistics preliminary to the introduction of rationing of foodstuffs and for regulating the distribution of foodstuffs after the introduction of rationing in the areas to which the orders are extended.

(No. S. D. 2182—C. 94-43, dated 1st October 1943.)

20. *The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest Order),* 1943.—Requiring the holders of lands in excess of the extent specified in the order to deliver to Government at the prices notified the foodgrains grown on their lands and surplus after verifying their *bona fide* requirements as allowed under the order and prohibiting private sales and transactions in such foodgrains.

(No. S. 3704—C. 151-43-5, dated 3rd December 1943.)

21. *The Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order,* 1944.—Framing rules for the sale, movement and distribution of sugar and sugar products in the State.

(No. S. D. 6198—C. 255-43-2, dated 15th March 1944.)

22. *The Mysore Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order*, 1943.—This order has heen promulgated with a view to regulating the distribution, sale and stock of cloth and yarn by manufacturers and dealers.

(No. D. 569—I & C 28-43-3, dated 23rd July 1943.)

23. *The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order*, 1943.—This order provides for the licensing of cotton cloth dealers in the State.

(No. 3491—I & C 185-43-2, dated 19th November 1943.)

24. *The Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order*, 1943.—This order provides for the licensing of dealers in cotton yarn in the State.

(No. D. 567—I & C 28-43-2, dated 26th July 1943.)

25. *The Cotton Cloth Movements (Control) Order year.*—This order prohibits transport by rail of cotton cloth except under and in accordance with the terms of a general permit notified by the Government in this behalf or special permit issued by the Textile Commissioner and countersigned by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.

(No. D. 4912—I & C 265-43-2, dated 28th January 1944.)

26. *The Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order*, 1943.—This order prohibits sale, disposal, purchase or acquisition of articles like shuttles, healds and reeds, bobbins and ring travellers except under and in accordance with the terms of a general permit or special license issued or granted under the order.

(No. D. 5939—I & C 411-43-2, dated 13th March 1944.)

27. *The Mysore Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Regulation of Seizures) Order*, 1943.—This order provides for the seizure of cotton cloth or cotton yarn in respect of which a contravention of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1943, has been, is being or is about to be committed.

(No. 4509—I & C 239-43-2, dated 12th January 1944.)

28. *The Mysore Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order*, 1943.—This order restricts persons from entering into any forward contracts in respect of cotton cloth or yarn under certain conditions.

(No. D. 942—I & C 52-43-2, dated 10th August 1943.)

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29. *The Mysore Cotton Textiles Sizing and Filling Control Order*, 1942.—This order prohibits persons from manufacturing or processing or causing to be manufactured or processed cotton piece-goods which contain any sizing or filling material or both exceeding in the aggregate 10 per cent of the weight of cotton in cloth subject to certain exceptions.

(No. D. 1393—I & C 87-42-2, dated 18th August 1942.)

30. *The Cotton Textiles (Dyes and Chemicals) Control Order*, 1944.—This order prohibits sale of dyes and chemicals included under the order except under and in accordance with the terms of a valid license granted by the Textile Commissioner.

(No. D. 7612—I & C 344-43-4, dated 27th May 1944.)

31. *The Mysore Cotton (Forward Contracts in current Crops Prohibition) Order*, 1943.—This order prohibits certain transactions in cotton.

(No. D. 930—I & C 51-43-2, dated 9th August 1943).

32. *The Drugs Control Order*, 1944.—The purpose of the Act is to have control over the sale of certain drugs by means of issuing licenses, wholesalers, retailers and purchasing, to recognised and *bona fide* dealers. It also fixes the ceiling prices with regard to certain patent medicines and other drugs. The sale of drugs is regulated by insisting on the maintenance of sale records, stocks, etc. Penalties for any contravention are provided in the Control Order.

(No. M. 6640—Med. 99-43-1, dated 14th January 1944 and amended in No. C. 241—C0. 26-44-2, dated 3rd October 1944.)

33. *The Paper Control Distribution Order*, 1944.—The order prohibits the manufacturers and importers of paper from distributing, selling or consuming or otherwise disposing of paper except in accordance with the provisions of the Control Order. It empowers the Government to direct the manufacturer and importer of paper to carry on transaction in accordance with instructions issued, to enter and search the premises or seize any paper in respect of the contravention of the order if suspected.

(No. D. 7655—I & C 577-43-2, dated 30th May 1944).

34. *The Paper Control Economy Order*, 1944.—It places restrictions on the printing or making or publishing

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newspaper, news bulletins, directories, guide books, posters and advertising circulars. It insists on every proprietor of the printing press to submit returns of the quantity of paper other than newsprint consumed and places restrictions on the use of the paper other than newsprint. The sizes of cheque books, letter papers and the use of paper for wrapping and packing are also restricted.

(No. D. 7656—I & C 576-43-2, dated 30th May 1944.)

35. Orders were issued revising the Mysore Explosives Rules under the Mysore Explosives Act.

(No. A. F. 1780—Geol. 81-42-3, dated 25th October 1943.)

36. A notification was issued applying the provisions of the Mysore Petroleum Act VI of 1942, to acetone, wood naptha and methyl alcohol.

(No. A. F. 3400—Geol. 64-43-2, dated 18th January 1944.)

37. Notifies certain amendments made in the " Revised and consolidated rules " for the grant of exploring, prospecting and collecting licenses and mining leases in the Mysore State.

(No. A. F. 4347—Geol. 32-43-2, dated 10th March 1944.)

(iii) Military.

Composition and strength

33. The total strength of the Mysore State Troops during the year was 4,018 (4,007), consisting of 409 (3,435) combatants and 617 (572) non-combatants. The strength included 308 (322) Christians, 978 (994) Muslims, 251 (257) Brahmins and Rajputs, 33 (35) Kshatriyas, 807 (783) Mahrattas and 1,035 (1,047) belonging to other castes and communities. The State Troops were composed of three Cavalry units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers stationed at Bangalore, the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, and the Mysore Cavalry Centre, and four Infantry units, *viz.*, the 2nd Battalion, the Mysore Infantry Training Centre, the Garrison Battalion and the 3rd Battalion, and the Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps. Every endeavour was made to look after the families of the officers and men of the 1st Battalion serving overseas. The post of a full-time Welfare Officer was abolished at the close of the year

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and that of a Joint Welfare and Recruiting Officer was sanctioned. Letters from prisoners of war are also being broadcast through the All-India Radio. The formation of the Infantry Training Company and the 3rd Company of the Garrison Battalion was completed. The rates of Proficiency and Good Service Pay have been revised so as to make them more attractive. Separate medical staff for the dispensary at Mysore was sanctioned for the duration of the war. The Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps was reorganised, in view of the increase in the number of vehicles and also of the increased duties of the unit.

34. A company of the 2nd Battalion stationed at Bhadravati was withdrawn to Bangalore in February 1944, and a company of the 3rd Battalion was stationed at Bhadravati with relief once in two months by another company of the 3rd Battalion.

35. In addition to one company of the Garrison Battalion, a detachment of the 2nd Battalion was detailed for duty at the Hindustan Aircraft Factory from the 15th March 1944. This detachment was withdrawn and another company of the Garrison Battalion was sent to the Factory on the 27th May 1944. There are now two companies of the Garrison Battalion on duty at the Factory.

Military Works.

36. The question of constructing the new lines for the Mysore Infantry at Bhadravati and Mysore was taken up, and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for each place was sanctioned for the year 1944-45. Godowns are being constructed in the lines of the Mysore Lancers and the 2nd Battalion for stocking foodgrains.

Military Training.

37. The Indian States Forces Training Team, organised by the Headquarters of the Military Adviser-in-Chief, conducted a cadre in Bangalore from 7th May to 1st July 1944 for the benefit of the candidates from the States in the Southern Circle. Seventeen State Officers, four Indian Officers and one Cadet from the Mysore State Troops attended the cadre. The course provided candidates with training in battle drill, battle inoculation and field craft and with practical instruction in map reading with a view to fitting them for vacancies at the Junior Tactical School and other schools of instruction.

38. Military training was also given to University students both at Mysore and Bangalore.

Recruitment.

39. Recruiting operations were continued during the year. Out of 881 recruits produced, 609 persons were enlisted. Three Indian Officer Cadets were also enlisted during the year and the entertainment of ten to fifteen Indian Offier Cadets was also sanctioned.

Foodgrains for men.

40. The central grainage depot at Hebbal worked satisfactorily. A sum of Rs. 1,40,000 was sanctioned for the purchase and storage of foodgrains for supply to the Military personnel.

Foodgrains for animals.

41. Barley was received in one lot through the Government of India and bran had to be imported from the Punjab. The Headquarters of the Military Adviser-in-Chief, New Delhi, were of much assistance to the Department in securing priorities for the movement of bran from up-country.

Inspections and visits.

42. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, the Military Adviser, Southern Circle, the Military Adviser for Signalling and the Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the units of the Mysore State Troops during the year.

43. No. 51 (Mysore) General Purposes Transport Company has acquitted itself with credit. Major R. V. Karve, Officer Commanding of this unit, was awarded the M. B. E. This officer, Jemadar Sundara Rao Patankar, and Jemadar Abdul Habeeb were all mentioned in the Despatches for gallantry in action.

44. The " Order of the Red Star " was presented to Subedar Narayana Rao Nikkam of this unit for distinguished service in the transportation of arms, material and food to Russia.

Hessarghatta Grass Farm.

45. The yield of grass on the Farm during the year was better than in the two previous years.

46. The year opened with 86 young stock. Twenty-two foals were born during the year, making a total of 108. Seventeen remounts were drafted to the Mysore Lancers. Three of the young stock died and one was destroyed, leaving 87 young stock at the Farm at the end of the year.

47. A scheme for the breeding of ponies is under the consideration of Government and a sum of Rs. 6,000 has been provided or the purchase of mares required for the purpose.

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48. The total expenditure under the head "31 Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 26,18,240 (Rs. 26,63,890).

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

49. There were five stallions on the Farm. The year opened with 30 mares; four mares were purchased during the year and one was transferred from the young stock. There were four casualties and the total number of mares at the end of the year was 31. The net realisation from the sale of eight young stock of two years old, at Bombay, was Rs. 1,44,550. The Furm was thoroughly, cleaned and weeded and an additional extent of 35 acres was ploughed and sown with ragi under the " Grow More Food " campaign. A food depot was opened for the benefit of the employees of the Farm.

50. The receipts and expenditure of the Farm during the year were Rs. 1,63,357 and Rs. 1,07,001 respectively.

(iv) Police.

51. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force was 1,125 (1,124) officers and 5,835 (5,835) constables. The post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to assist the Inspector-General in the administration of the Department was created during the year.

52. The Police Inspector for Traffic in Bangalore City was replaced by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, resulting in an increase in the number of Superintendents of Police from 8 to 9 and a decrease in the number of Police Inspectors from 105 to 104.

53. The temporary staff consisting of 419 (303) officers and 2,081 (1,647) men of the Civil Police was employed for attending to work relating to the execution of the several control orders, internal security, food supply operations, regulation of road and other traffic and various other additional types of work.

54. The strength of the temporary Armed Police, sanctioned as a war measure for purposes of internal security, was 1,679, including an Assistant Superintendent of Police and 9 Police Inspectors. In addition, the services of 22 (21) officers and 109 (100) men were lent to other

departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies. The direct recruitment of daffedars, which was suspended for a period of one year, was revived and the vacancies were filled up according to the rules of recruitment. One thousand five hundred and thirty-five (2,599) recruits were enlisted to the constabulary during the year. One hundred and seventy-six (20) daffedars and 381 (198) constables were trained at the Bangalore Police Training School. Seven (5) daffedars were trained in Kannada Shorthand. In the Police Training School, Mysore, 320 (146) constables were trained and sent back to the districts. The percentage of departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength was 7·7 (4·7) for absence without leave and 10·9 (17·8) for other offences. The percentage of black marks awarded fell from 12·2 to 10·3. Nineteen police constables were prosecuted under various sections of the Indian Penal Code and 4 under the Mysore Police Act for absence for more than 21 days. All the police constables prosecuted under the Mysore Police Act were convicted. Out of 9,359 (8,468) men in the force, 6,839 (6,232) were literate. A sum of Rs. 12,529 (Rs. 39,719) was given as rewards to Police officers and men, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 3,945 (Rs. 3,073) distributed to private persons. The Maharaja's Police Medals were awarded to two Police Officers in recognition of the gallantry displayed by them in situations which called for prompt and timely action during the disturbances of August 1942. In appreciation of the work done by the Fire Brigade under very trying conditions in fighting the fire at Sivasamudram on the 20th May 1944, suitable rewards were granted to the members of the Brigade. The total number of casualties during the year was 921 (950). A proposal for the employment of visiting doctors to look to the medical needs of the police at the police lines in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, was sanctioned.

Village Police.

55. There was satisfactory co-operation between the Village Police and the Regular Police in detection and prevention of crime. Village Vigilance Committees were formed in all the districts and worked well. They were useful in collecting information leading to the detection of cases and tracing of bad characters. The number of village officers who received rewards was 102 (26).

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State of crime.

56. Cases of grave crime increased from 7,469 to 7,664; but when this is considered against the background of the prevalent abnormal economic conditions, the increase is almost negligible.

Cognizable cases.

57. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 7,513 (6,474). The number of offences under Special and Local laws increased from 13,127 to 15,618, due mainly to the large number of cases put up under the Defence of India Rules. There was practically no change in the number of serious offences against person and property, the number being 2,458 against 2,459 in the previous year. Two hundred and ninety-four (293) heinous offences were reported during the year. The number of murder cases was 99 (116), and that of offences reported against State or Public Tranquillity was 148 (145).

Non-cognizable cases.

58. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with during the year was 11,520 (11,873), of which 6,188 (6,398) ended in conviction and 3,294 (3,541) in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn, and struck off or otherwise dealt with by the courts, there were 1,164 (1,053) cases pending at the close of the year.

59. Two hundred and fifty-one (257) cases were referred by the Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and 254 (210) cases were referred to the Police under Section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.

Detection and prevention of crime.

60. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code disposed of during the year was 29·8 (25·4). The percentage of lost property recovered was 37·9 (45·3). The number of bad characters registered was 132 (46).

Warrants.

61. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted at the close of the year was 88 (176).

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act.

62. Steps were taken to warn the parents of juveniles smoking in 359 (397) cases, the largest number of warnings being reported from the Mysore district. One case from the Kolar Gold Field was put up under the Act and it ended in conviction.

Motor Vehicle Act.

63. The number of motor vehicles registered was 906 (1,043). The number of accidents rose from 544 to 584. There was a decrease in the number of accidents

with loss of life by 59 (64). In order to enforce the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order, a staff of one Assistant Superintendent of Police and three clerks was sanctioned.

64. The Department, with the help of the Military authorities, took adequate steps to minimise the accidents in Bangalore City.

65. One Traffic Police Inspector and two sergeants were deputed to Bombay for undergoing training in methods of traffic regulation and control.

66. At the commencement of the year, 37,485 (42 718) slips were on record. Finger print slips of 2,622 (2,085) convicts and 6 (23) slips of criminal tribe members were received for record. The number of slips eliminated was 3,372 (7,342) and that of slips remaining at the close of the year was 36,747 (37,485). Written opinions were furnished in 115 (104) cases. The question of employing a Foot Print Expert in the Bureau was under consideration. Finger Print Bureau.

67. There were 960 (1,041) members of the criminal tribes on the registers. One hundred and thirty-seven (79) cases under the Act were reported. Criminal Tribes.

68. In view of the changed conditions, following the improvement in the war situation, it was proposed to restrict this organisation to the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field. Civic Guards.

69. The incidence of serious crime was lower than in the previous year. There was an increase in the cases under the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore, pertaining mainly to smuggling of articles of food and of cattle. Owing to the fabulously high prices prevailing outside the State as a result of the system of control introduced in the State, smuggling of silk assumed large proportions and in spite of the setting up of special police establishments to cope with it, it has continued, though perhaps, on a progressively decreasing scale. The recruitment of two Police Probationers, twenty-four Probationary Sub-Inspectors and one Assistant Superintendent of Police with a staff of three Police Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors, 14 Daffedars and 36 constables for the prevention of smuggling of silk from the State was sanctioned. General.

70. The expansion of the Police force necessitated by the conditions brought about by the war imposed heavy

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responsibilities on several stations and investigation centres. The police staff sanctioned for food control operation was of much use in preventing the clandestine removal of controlled articles across the State frontiers.

71. The question of constructing houses for the men and officers of the department in the cities as well as in out-of-the-way places is engaging consideration. Meanwhile quarters for the Provincial Reserve Police at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 2,18,000 are under construction.

72. The jurisdiction of the railway police was widened as a result of taking over the jurisdiction, with effect from 1st January 1944, of the Bangalore City Railway Station and the line between Bangalore City and Hindupur and that between Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. An additional staff of one Sub-Inspector, two Sergeants, and 47 police constables for Railway Police and a staff of one Naik and nine police constables of the Armed Reserve were sanctioned in this connection.

(v) Extradition.

73. Sixty (43) persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom 18 (15) were British Indian subjects and 42 were subjects of the State. Including 5 (7) persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 65 (50) persons from outside the State were under trial, of whom 50 (38) were convicted and 10 (7) acquitted or discharged, leaving 5 (5) persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. In addition to these, 9 (4) persons, who deserted the Mysore Military units, were surrendered to the State from British India.

74. Eighty (67) persons were surrendered under the Mysore Extradition Act VI of 1938, of whom 79 (65) were surrendered to British India and 1 to the Cochin State.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

Courts.

75. There were 74 (72) Courts, exercising original criminal jurisdiction, including 8 Courts of the Justices of the Peace.

Offences reported.

76. The total number of offences reported was 31,255 (22,048). The number of persons brought to trial

in the Magistrates' Courts was 50,653 (excluding 290 persons committed to sessions), as against 48,971 in 1942-43. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases relating to 41,970 (42,606) were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 21,433 (21,357) and of those acquitted or discharged 18,943 (18,702). Cases involving 8,683 (6,365) persons were pending at the close of the year.

77. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 25,571 (24,042). The cases against 22,506 persons were disposed of, and 17,588 (17,887) persons were convicted.

(*a*) Courts.

78. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 5,603 (5,712) cases, involving 6,681 (6,815) persons; and they disposed of 5,230 (5,300) cases, involving 6,157 (6,168) persons.

(*b*) Stipendiary Magistrates.

79. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 22,241 (21,879), involving 36,063 (36,631) persons.

(*c*) District Magistrates.

80. The District Magistrates disposed of 27 (31) cases, involving 40 (45) persons. Only one case was pending during the year.

(*d*) Sessions Courts.

81. Of the 147 (127) cases, involving 301 (308) persons, that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 135 (112) cases were disposed of.

Average duration of cases.

82. The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts, in the Courts of District Magistrates and in the Sessions Courts was 31·6 (18·2), 16·9 (11·5) and 46·4 (45·6) days, respectively.

83. In the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of trials was 39·6 (36·6) days.

Appeals.

84. The Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 826 (1,005) regular appeals, involving 1,197 (1,625) persons. Of these, 233 (207) appeals were before Magistrates and 593 (798) before Sessions Judges. Seven hundred and eighty-one (964) appeals, involving 1,125 (1,536) persons, were disposed of during the year.

85. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 40 (35). One appeal was preferred by Government against orders of acquittal. The number of appeals disposed of was 32. In the one appeal filed by Government against the acquittal, the order of the lower Court was

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upheld; in 10 appeals the convictions and sentences were confirmed; in 8 appeals the sentences were reduced or altered; in 11 appeals the convictions were set aside and the appellants were acquitted; and two appeals were rejected.

86. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 62·71 (30·2) days. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 29·6 (30·6) days and of appeals disposed of by Magistrates was 21·9 (37·06) days.

Revision.

87. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 323 (288) revision petitions, of which they disposed of 277 (247). The High Court disposed of 325 (288) revision petitions.

88. Forty-five out of 49 cases referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken up by the High Court *suo motu* in revision were disposed of.

Reference to High Court.

89. One case under Section 307 and two cases under Section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code were disposed of, the accused in all the three cases being acquitted. In one case under Section 215, Criminal Procedure Code, referred to the High Court, the order of the committing Magistrate was set aside and the Magistrate was directed to proceed according to law. Out of the three cases, involving three persons, referred to the High Court under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the sentences of death were confirmed in two cases, involving two persons, and in one case, involving one person, the sentence was reduced to transportation for life.

90. The total number of all classes of cases which came up before the High Court during the year was 585 (498) and the disposals were 523 (460).

91. Four persons were sentenced to death by Sessions Judges and 14 (10) persons were sentenced to transportation for life. Of 2,995 (3,450) persons imprisoned, 2,688 (2,919) were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under, and 307 (531) for longer periods. The number of persons fined was 18,523 (17,974). The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 1,66,672 (Rs. 1,61,960) and Rs. 1,47,995 (Rs. 1,08,819), respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1,338 (Rs. 1,281).

(vii) Civil Justice.

Number of Courts—Original Works.

92. The number and jurisdiction of Civil Courts in the State, other than Village Courts, was the same as in the previous year, except that an Additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Mandya was established from the 15th May 1944, with jurisdiction to entertain and dispose of civil appeals arising from the decisions of the Munsiffs in that district. The re-distribution of work among the Civil Courts in the Kadur district, sanctioned as a tentative measure for a period of one year from the 1st October 1940, was further continued for a period of two years, with certain alterations in the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' Courts at Chickmagalur and Hassan with effect from the 16th October 1943.

93. The Court of the Second Munsiff of Tumkur sat at Tiptur from the 15th May 1944, being styled "The Court of the Munsiff of Tiptur" and began to exercise jurisdiction to the same extent and over the same area as was exercised by the Court of the Second Munsiff of Tumkur except in regard to Gubbi Taluk attached from that date to the first Munsiff's Court styled as "Munsiff's Court, Tumkur". In other respects, the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in the State was the same as in the previous year. The number of suits instituted was 20,687 (23,031). The decrease in the number of institutions in the Munsiffs' Courts and Small Causes appears to be due partly to the operation of the Agriculturists' Relief Act and the Debt Conciliation Boards and partly to the altered conditions of the present time in the position of creditors, debtors and merchants. Of the total number of suits, 13,365 (14,246) ordinary and 3,682 (4,442) Small Cause suits were instituted in the Munsiffs' Courts. The institutions in the Subordinate Judges' Courts were 331 (275) ordinary and 3,140 (3,931) Small Cause suits.

94. One hundred and sixty-nine (137) suits were filed in the District Courts. The aggregate value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 16,20,929 (Rs. 79,72,510).

Disposal of suits.

95. The total number of ordinary suits disposed of was 13,944 (15,205) and the number left pending was 7,909 (7,464). The rise in the number of pending cases was due mainly to the increase in the number of suits

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remanded and refiled which aggregated 767. Of the Small Cause suits, 6,934 (8,594) were disposed of, the disposals overtaking the institutions by 112. The total number of suits left pending at the end of the year was 2,005 (2,248). In regard to Small Causes also, there were so many as 224 suits which were remanded and refiled. The total number of year-old ordinary suits left pending at the end of the year was 534 (328). But 87 of such suits could not be heard for reasons beyond the control of the Judges and in 14 courts the number did not exceed 10. The increase in the pendency of old cases was, except in the case of a few courts, largely due to a number of suits having been refiled and remanded or having been stayed on account of connected suits.

Miscellaneous cases.

96. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 7,995 (8,491). The number of cases disposed of was 7,925 (8,609).

Appellate work.

97. The total number of regular appeals filed in the District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts, including those refiled and remanded was 1,657 (1,494). The number disposed of was 1,649 (1,404). The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 1,440 (1,432). The number of miscellaneous appeals filed was 388 (427); the number disposed of was 404 (432) and the number pending at the end of the year was 172 (188). The average duration of such appeals disposed of was 160·4 (159·8) days.

High Court.

98. The number of first appeals filed during the year was 136 (259). Including 286 (261) pending at the beginning of the year, there were for disposal 422 (520) regular appeals. The number disposed of was 330 (234). The number of second appeals filed was 516 including four appeals refiled (402). The total number of second appeals for disposal was 1,187 (1,113) and the number disposed of was 879 (442). Twenty-three (20) miscellaneous appeals were pending at the beginning of the year and 65 (62) were received during the year. The number disposed of was 63 (59). Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 529, including one refiled, (458) civil revision petitions, and 127 (147) civil petitions. Out of these, 505 (506) of the former and 87 (119) of the latter were disposed of.

Insolvency proceedings.

99. The number of insolvency applications filed during the year was 93 (126). The number of cases disposed

of was 103 (160). In 19 (56) cases, receivers were appointed. The amount realised was Rs. 23,735 (Rs. 57,706) and the amount distributed to creditors was Rs. 27,327 (Rs. 77, 846).

100. The total number of execution applications filed was 31,282 (35,690). The number disposed of was 34,073 (38,878) and the number left pending was 14,736 (17,527). The number of year-old cases was reduced from 844 to 823. The total amount realised in execution was Rs. 30,62,442 (Rs. 36,18,962). Execution of decrees.

101. The number of advocates enrolled during the year was 52 (16). At the end of the year, the number on the roll was 657, of whom 66 were from the Madras Presidency and one from the Bombay Presidency. The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 776 (751). The number newly enrolled during the year was 25; and 34 pleaders were enrolled as advocates. Legal Practitioners.

102. The total receipts of the Courts amounted to Rs. 9,87,866 (Rs. 9,40,008) and the charges to Rs. 9,06,827 (Rs. 7,74,563). Finance.

(viii) Prisons.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1943.)

103. In addition to the Central Jail at Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore, there were one annexe to the Mysore Jail, six sub-jails, three district lock-ups, one special lock-up and twenty-nine taluk lock-ups. The political trouble, which commenced in 1942, was responsible for the considerable increase in the number of prisoners and detenus in jails and lock-ups during the year. In order to provide accommodation for the increased prison population, an annexe to the Mysore Jail and seven sub-jails at Sagar, Thirthahalli, Seringapatam, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga aud Tumkur were opened. With the gradual decrease in the number of prisoners and detenus during the year, the annexe to the Mysore jail, the sub-jails at Sagar, Thirthahalli and Seringapatam were abolished and the sub-jails at Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Tumkur were converted into district lock-ups. Plans have been prepared for the construction of a new set of buildings for the Accommodation.

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Bangalore Central Jail and the question of starting a Borstal School is engaging the attention of Government.

Convicts.

104. The number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails, sub-jails and lock-ups at the beginning of the year was 2,521 (2,471 men and 50 women). During the year, 12,693 (12,370 men and 323 women) were admitted, bringing the total to 15,214 (14,841 men and 373 women). The number of prisoners discharged was 13,582 (13,237 men and 345 women) and the number remaining at the close of the year was 1,632 (1,604 men and 28 women). The daily average number of prisoners confined was 1,843·54. The total number of prisoners newly admitted to the jails, sub-jails and lock-ups was 5,149 (5,026 men and 123 women). Of these, one was an European, 241 were Native Christians, 3,803 were Hindus (including Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains) and 711 were Muslims.

Occupation.

105. Out of the total number of convicts directly admitted, 3,390 were men of whom 130 were Government or municipal servants, 211 were professionals, 142 were in personal service, 1,112 were agriculturists, 338 were engaged in commerce and trade, 162 were employed in arts and crafts and 1,294 in other miscellaneous occupations. Arrangements are being made for training prisoners in poultry farming, mat-weaving and other vocations which would enable them to pursue an occupation after discharge.

Education.

106. Again, of the total number of convicts, 1,728 were literate and 3,421 were illiterate. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 306. The two schools—Kannada and Urdu, in the Central Jail continued to work. Adult literacy classes are being conducted in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore. The religious ministers of the Bangalore and Mysore Jails continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners.

Under-trial prisoners.

107. The number of under-trial prisoners in jails, sub-jails and lock-ups at the beginning of the year was 935 (919 men and 16 women). New admissions were 6,911 (6,728 men and 183 women), bringing the total to 7,846 (7,647 men and 199 women). Of these, 1,876 (1,842 men and 34 women) were released on bail, 1,954 (1,880 men and 74 women) were discharged or acquitted, 2,640 (2,573 men and 67 women) were convicted, 696 (661 men and 15

women) were transferred, 6 escaped and 2 died, leaving a balance of 609 (600 men and 9 women) at the end of the year.

108. The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 6,34,279. Expenditure.

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

109. The *ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices at Sagar and Sidlaghatta were converted into special ones with effect from the 1st July and the 1st October 1943, respectively. There were 83 (83) Sub-Registry Offices during the year, of which 61 (59) were special, and 22 (24) *ex-officio* Offices. Registration Offices.

110. The number of instruments registered was 226,223 (210,488). The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered in all the districts amounted to Rs. 8,84,27,238 (Rs. 6,93,98,876). The number of registered documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment or registration fees was 5,518 (6,088,) and the amount of fees which Government had to forego in respect of these documents was Rs. 28,714 (Rs. 32,426). A sum of Rs. 1,44,313 (Rs. 172,769) was recovered as mutation fees. Registration.

111. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 5,62,398 (Rs 4,67,603) and Rs. 2,06,015 (Rs. 1,85,690), respectively. This excludes the income and expenditure of Rs. 4,698 and Rs. 1,163, respectively of the Yelandur Jahagir Sub-Registry Office. Finance.

(x) Municipal Administration.

112. There were 41 town and 62 minor municipalities in the State. The minor municipal council of Hoskote was converted into a town municipality during the year, while sanction was accorded to the conversion of Malur, Krishnarajanagar and Bhadravati into town municipalities with effect from 1944-45. The Gubbi municipality, which was under Government management, was re-established. General elections were held in 89 municipalities. Changes in the management of Municipalities.

113. The privilege of having elected non-official Presidents was conferred on the municipal councils of Mandya, Hunsur, T.-Narsipur, Jagalur, Hiriyur, Challakere, Krishnarajapet, Hosdurga and Nelamangala, in addition to

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the municipal councils of Shimoga, Nanjangud, Chickballapur, Tumkur, Tiptur, Hassan, Chitaldrug, Davangere, Chickmagalur, Chicknayakanhalli and Belur. Twelve town municipal councils had Chief Officers.

Strength and meetings of Municipal Councils.

114. The total number of members on the municipal councils on the last day of the year was 1,781. Of these 1,234 were elected members, 278 nominated and 269 *ex-officio*. The municipal councils held 1,748 meetings during the year.

Finance.

115. The receipts and expenditure of the several municipal councils amounted to Rs. 26,76,463 (Rs. 29,17,660) and Rs. 23,98,283 (Rs. 25,40,698) respectively. Out of a total demand of Rs. 22,27,802, including the arrears, a sum of Rs. 18,41,344 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,86,458 (Rs. 3,56,394) to be collected at the close of the year.

116. A grant of Rs. 3,30,000 made by the Government was distributed to the several municipal councils for carrying out improvements to water supply and for other town improvement works, such as drainage, removal of congestion and slum areas, laying out of Adikarnataka colonies, construction of town halls and for anti-malaria measures. Much progress was, however, not achieved since, on account of war conditions, cement and other materials could not be had, for carrying on these works and in almost all the cases, revised estimates had to be prepared, owing to the tendered rates being higher than the original estimates. Water supply works at Bhadravati were completed at a cost of Rs. 70,000. An estimate for Rs. 24,000 for improving water supply to Harihar and another for Rs. 9,000 for supplying water to Hassan town from the Hunsinakere tank were sanctioned. Sanction was accorded for the construction of R. C. C. tanks at Channarayapatna and Davangere at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 1,38,000 respectively. Out of the latter estimate, a sum of Rs. 46,000 has been ordered to be met by the Government. A scheme of underground drainage for the Sri Jayachamarajendra Extension in Davangere was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.77,500, the expenditure being met by the Government and the Municipal Council in equal proportions. The layout of an industrial suburb at Harihar was approved. The manufacture of compost

was taken up in Tarikere and Chickmagalur municipalities. Municipal High Schools were started in Challakere, Tarikere, Koppa, Gubbi, Krishnarajapet, Sira, Tyamagondlu, Nelamangala and Anekal Municipalities.

117. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to visit several towns in Mandya, Mysore and Shimoga districts during the year and the local municipal councils presented to His Highness loyal addresses of welcome.

Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Constitution.

118. The term of the City Municipal Council having expired on the 31st December 1943, it was re-constituted for a period of three years from the 1st January 1944. The strength of the Municipal Council was 30, of which 24 members were elected and 6 were nominated. The President and the Vice-President were elected. The number of meetings held was 54, of which 11 were ordinary, 16 adjourned and 27 special.

Finance.

119. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,06,255 (Rs. 85,500). The receipts under the several heads amounted to Rs. 27,83,588, including the Government grant of Rs. 1,36,000. A sum of Rs. 24,63,200 (Rs. 18,52,570) was spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,26,643. The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 5-7-8.

Public Works.

120. A sum of Rs. 2,05,821 was spent on public works. The most important works executed during the year were (1) the formation of roads in the Koramangala tank atchkat and Sunkal farm, (2) metalling the Malleswaram Railway Station road, Woollen Mills road, Datta Mandiram road, Bull Temple road, New Road south of the Children's Playground in the Narasimharaja Colony, III Main road, Gavipuram Extension, H. B. Samaja road, West End, Basavangudi and Subbaramachetty road, II Main road, Seshadripuram, Goods shed road and (3) improving the tunnel in the Hanumanthapur burial ground.

121. An estimate for Rs. 39,500 for effecting improvements to the Kempambudi tank was sanctioned. The construction of the Municipal Office Tower, for which a revised estimate for Rs. 18,220, was sanctioned, was completed. The underground drainage works were in progress in different parts of the city.

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122. A loan of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned to the Municipal Council by Government for taking up the lay-out of the several extensions, with a view to relieving congestion in the heart of the city.

123. A special establishment was sanctioned, at a cost of Rs. 6,000, for the maintenance of the underground sewers. The preparation of Block plans of the city at a cost of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned. The maintenance of a special gang for intensive cleaning of the city, at an initial and recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,000 and 29,178, respectively, was sanctioned.

Anti-malaria measures were continued.

124. The formation of a City Improvement Trust Board for Bangalore City is under the active consideration of Government, and legislative action was taken to place the Board on a statutory basis. Meanwhile, a provisional committee of officers has been constituted and an Engineer Officer has been appointed to prepare plans for the several works to be taken up. A provision of five lakhs of rupees has been made in the State Budget for 1944-45 for expenditure under this head.

Mysore City Municipal Council.

Constitution.

125. The City Municipal Council was re-constituted for a period of three years from the 3rd January 1944. The limits of the city were extended by including certain adjacent villages within its area.

126. The Municipal Council consisted of 31 members, of whom 24 were elected and 7, including the President, were nominated. The number of meetings held was 29, of which 12 were ordinary, 4 adjourned and 13 special.

Finance.

127. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 65,448. The income and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 11,32,889 and Rs. 11,21,566, respectively. The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 4-5-9.

Public Works.

128. The total expenditure under public works was Rs. 2,37,258.

Public Health.

129. The public health of the city was generally good, except for the prevalence of plague and small-pox which were soon brought under control by the adoption of intensive preventive measures. Anti-malaria measures were also continued.

130. A new public bath and urinal were constructed in Nazarbad. Twenty-two model houses, constructed out of the Mysore City Municipality Model Houses Fund at a cost of Rs. 45,434, were sold to the public.

131. As a result of the several improvements effected in the Municipal Sewage Farm, a revenue of Rs. 51,795 was realised during the year. One thousand six hundred and forty tons of compost were manufactured up to the end of January 1944 and a sum of Rs. 1,916 was realised by its sale.

132. A Provident Fund scheme for the benefit of the sweepers and other non-pensionable employees of the municipality was sanctioned.

133. Out of the grant of Rs. 2,000 graciously made by His Highness the Maharaja for the feeding of the poor, necessary arrangements for the feeding were made through the municipal agency and cooked rice was distributed to the poor people every day. The feeding of poor students was also arranged for and 157 students are being fed daily. With a view to alleviating the distress caused by the scarcity of fuel, the Municipal Council opened fair price depots in different parts of the city. The question of constructing a Women's Hospital in the city out of the donation of Rs. 20,000 given by Seth Mohandas Tulsidas was under consideration.

134. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar and His Highness the Maharao of Kotah visited the city during the year. The Consul-General of the Republic of China, who visited the city, donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be spent towards the activities of the maternity and child welfare centres and the feeding of the poor people in the city.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

135. Eleven ordinary meetings, one adjourned meeting and one special meeting of the Board were held during the year. The total amount at the credit of the Board, including the opening balance of Rs. 54,415 and the State grant of Rs. 2,25,000, was Rs. 6,68,326 (Rs. 4,30,879). The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,36,281 (Rs. 3,76,464), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,32,045.

PROTEC-TION

136. Seventy-nine properties were acquired and 164 underground sewerage house connections were given. An estimate for Rs. 25,200 for the construction of 12 model houses with terraced roofing on the Ramanuja road was sanctioned. A revised estimate for Rs. 17,500 for the construction of 26 model houses for the sweepers of the Municipality was sanctioned. Block plan surveys of the city were completed and a combined block plan map was prepared. The new Bamboo Bazaar road was completed. The areas acquired for slum clearance at Kannegowdana Koppalu and Bestageri are being laid out according to the programme.

137. Properties required for the extension of the compound of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital and for the formation of a circle in front of Motilal Talkies were acquired.

138. In order to prevent overcrowding in the heart of the city, the question of forming extensions in Padavarahalli, Yadavagiri and new Banni Mantap road has been taken up.

139. The scheme of forming a road from the Elgin Circle right up to the District Office at a probable cost of Rs. 5·5 lakhs has been ordered to be taken up in four stages, and the establishment required for surveying the area before preparing plans and estimates therefor, has been sanctioned.

140. A resume of the work done by the Trust Board during the last 40 years is under compilation.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

Constitution.

141. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board consisted of 20 members, of whom 7 were *ex-officio* and 13 nominated. Of the non-officials, 7 were nominated by the Mining Board and the rest were elected. Six ordinary and two special meetings of the Board were held during the year, the average attendance being 16·47.

Finance.

142. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 36,626 (Rs. 15,018). The receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 2,37,859 (Rs. 1,83,961) and Rs. 2,04,535 (Rs. 1,62,353), respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 33,335 (Rs. 36,626) exclusive of the investment of Rs. 36,998 (Rs. 27,000).

143. A sum of Rs. 18,656 was spent on public works, the main items being the construction of 12 concrete houses for the sweepers and the construction of Sonnakoppam Bund.

144. A refund of Rs. 26,678, representing the difference between the rate at which the water tax was being recovered from the private consumers in the area and the rate at which the water-supply charges are to be paid by the Board, was sanctioned by Government for the period from 1929-30 up to the end of 1939-40.

145. A comprehensive drainage scheme at a cost of Rs. 95,000 for laying the surface drainage at Robertsonpet, which was ordered to be taken up in six stages, has since been ordered to be executed in two years.

146. An estimate for Rs. 16,000 for the extension of the Sanitary Board High School building was sanctioned.

147. An extensive site for the construction of a hostel for the Adi-Dravidas was granted. In order to provide amenities to the inhabitants of the area, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the current year's Budget for taking up several improvement works and a provisional two-year programme of works aggregating Rs. 5,33,334 has been submitted by the Board, for the sanction of Government. General.

(xi) Administration of District Boards.

148. There were nine District Boards with a total membership of 260 (259), of whom 176 were elected, 47 were nominated and 37 were *ex-officio* members.

149. All the District Boards were reconstituted with effect from 1st June 1944.

150. The District Boards held 51 (42) meetings during the year.

151. The revenue and expenditure of the District Boards, under all the heads, amounted to Rs. 19,05,616 (Rs. 19,14,840) and Rs. 19,95,610 (Rs. 18,41,284), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 15,46,540 (Rs. 15,71,940), of which a sum of Rs. 10,91,742 (Rs. 10,14,146) was realised from local cesses, Rs. 1,09,313 (Rs. 1,16,975) from tolls and ferries, Rs. 1,77,127 (Rs. 2,68,491) from weekly markets, Rs. 93,133 (Rs. 91,070) from contributions, and the rest from miscellaneous items

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of revenue. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 15,90,769 (Rs. 14,74,573), of which a sum of Rs. 5,20,671 (Rs. 5,34,114) was on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 1,52,856 (Rs. 1,16,329) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 1,43,299 (Rs. 1,56,958) on administration and collection, Rs. 70,619 (Rs. 72,728) on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 4,57,130 (Rs. 4,27,745) on medical relief, Rs. 43,988 (Rs. 37,309) on accommodation for travellers and the balance on miscellaneous items. The expenditure on road works undertaken out of the Railway Cess Funds in the Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts was Rs. 82,600, Rs. 48,011 and Rs. 65,518, respectively.

152. A new Local Fund dispensary was opened at Harohalli in the Kankanhalli taluk and reduced scale dispensaries were opened at Badagalapur (Heggaddevankote taluk), Bookinakere (Krishnarajpet taluk), Ballenahalli (Seringapatam taluk) and Bindiganavele (Nagamangala taluk). The rural dispensaries at Bukkapatna (Sira taluk) and at Kalasapur, Nandipur, Yagati and Lingadahalli in the Kadur district were converted into reduced scale dispensaries. New subsidised dispensaries were opened at Allipur, Margankunte and Holur in the Kolar district and the subsidised dispensaries at Sasavehalli, Nallur and Holehonnur (in the Shimoga district) were converted into reduced scale dispensaries. Seven Ayurvedic and two Unani dispensaries in the Mysore district, six Vaidyasalas in the Hassan district and one Unani and four Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Kadur district were newly opened. Sanction was also accorded for the construction of the combined dispensary at Anandapuram, Sagar taluk, out of the donation given by Mr. Ramakrishna Iyengar.

153. The Khadi Centre at Ittikadibbanahalli, Madhugiri taluk, with its branches at Midigesi and Kodigenahalli in the same taluk and at Hoskote in Pavagada taluk, continued to work satisfactorily. The Khadi Centre at Ajjampur also continued to work. A new Khadi Centre was opened under the management of the Industries Department at Sindhaghatta, French-Rocks taluk.

154. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone of the bridge over the Bhadra river at Holehonnur, Shimoga taluk, on the 10th March 1944.

Issue Date.....

(xii) Village Panchayets.

Constitution.

155. The number of village panchayets in the State was 12,119 (12,068) with a membership of 91,313 (89,098). Four hundred and seventy-four village panchayets elected their own chairmen. The number of meetings held by the panchayets was 37,908 (38,555).

Finance.

156. The cash balance at the credit of the panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 33,90,104 (Rs. 28,32,966). The total income and expenditure during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 17,51,581 (Rs. 16,86,216) and Rs. 10,06,358 (Rs. 11,02,244) respectively, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 41,35,327 at the end of the year.

Demand, collection and balance.

157. The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 34,73,826 (Rs. 38,96,920) and the total demand for the year was Rs. 15,22,246 (Rs. 13,87,896). Out of the total demand of Rs. 49,96,072, a sum of Rs. 16,75,997 (Rs. 18,10,186) was collected, including remissions and amounts commuted into labour, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 33,20,075.

Grants.

158. The total amount received by the panchayets by way of Government grant, contributions from District Boards and private persons, etc., was Rs. 4,25,000 (Rs. 2,34,935).

Sanitation Medical Relief, etc.

159. Four hundred and ninety seven village panchayets maintained separate sweeping and scavenging establishments, 85 (101) panchayets contributed towards the maintenance of Local Fund, Ayurvedic or Unani Dispensaries and 36 (33) have arranged for weekly visits of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Nine thousand one hundred and fifteen village panchayets contributed in all, a sum of Rs. 5,469 towards the funds of the State branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. There were 31 maternity wards run by the village panchayets.

Public Works.

160. A sum of Rs. 3,31,256 (Rs. 3,93,062) was spent on public works. Sixty sub-overseers worked in the several districts for the execution of both village improvement and well works. Government have ordered that a sub-overseer may be posted exclusively to each taluk to look after all the works connected with village improvement.

161. For the execution of inter-village communications, a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs was distributed among the several districts. Since the inception of the inter-village

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communications scheme, Government have contributed a total sum of Rs. 10 lakhs and a length of 419 miles has been formed. With a view to extending the benefits of the scheme to a larger number of villages situated in the interior of the State and to providing for their effective maintenance, Government have issued revised instructions for the execution and maintenance of inter-village roads.

Water Supply.

162. The Rural Water Supply Scheme has been in operation for about six years and the annual contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs by the Government was distributed among the several districts. Out of 18,368 villages in the State, 15,498 have been provided with drinking water wells. The progress in the execution of wells during the year was not satisfactory on account of war conditions.

163. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 2,041 village panchayets. The total value of labour turned out by this means amounted to Rs. 1,41,001 (Rs. 1,45,001). Improved agricultural implements and better seeds were in use in 438 (381) villages. Three hundred and forty village panchayets were maintaining breeding bulls. Fifty-eight village schools, 52 muzrai institutions, 10 tanks, 131 topes, and 206 village forests were under the management of the panchayets. One hundred and thirty-seven village panchayets laid out parks; 2,631 fruit and shade trees were planted; and 1,273 panchayets maintained reading rooms.

Rural Welfare Centres, Closepet and Dodballapur.

164. The Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Dodballapur continued to do good work under the guidance of their respective committees of management. The Managing Committees of these Centres have been reconstituted and the Special Officer for Rural Development has been appointed the Chairman, and the Managers of the respective Centres are the Secretaries of these Centres.

Rural Reconstruction Drive Scheme.

165. In pursuance of the five-year plan of Rural Reconstruction, 81 hoblis were selected for intensive work during the year and 129 non-official honorary workers were selected, trained and posted to these hoblis to work as 'Gramasudharakas'. A grant of Rs. 3,40,000 was distributed to the several village panchayets in these hoblis for works of public utility. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,10,753 was spent.

166. A summary of work done in the selected hoblis is given below :—

	No. on programme.	*No. completed.*	*No. under progress.*
Drinking water wells ...	1,298	143	652
Drainage ...	967	359	133
Village extensions ...	632	89	37
Interior and approach roads.	1,411	339	141
Thopes ...	283	12	...
Schools ...	350	171	...
Agricultural Depots ...	79	19	...
Veterinary Dispensaries ...	12	1	...
Co-operative Societies ...	248	208	...

167. In 688 villages, the local people did work of the value of about Rs. 55,000 under the "Monday Labour" system. Weekly tidying of villages was attended to in 208 villages. Seven hundred and fifty-nine soak pits and 88 public latrines were constructed. Fruit and other trees were planted in 113 villages. Separate plots of land were allotted for manure pits, cart stands and children's playgrounds in a number of villages. Adult literacy classes were opened in 840 places and were attended by 12,600 pupils. One hundred and thirty rural libraries were opened. Napier grass was grown in 26 villages. Improved methods of bee-keeping were adopted in 10 villages and improved poultry was supplied to 33 villages with a view to encouraging poultry farming. Among the dispensaries opened, 3 local fund dispensaries, 4 rural dispensaries and 9 ayurvedic dispensaries were in the selected hoblis. Handloom weaving was started in 7 villages, mat-weaving in 4 villages, blanket and carpet-weaving in 4 villages, coir-making in one village, paper-making in one village, pottery in three villages and cork and comb-making in two villages. A rally of Gramasudharakas was held at Hassan and an exhibition was arranged as an adjunct to the rally. A refresher course for the workers was held on that occasion. A fortnightly journal called "Gramabhyudaya Mysore" is being published under departmental supervision, copies of which are being distributed free of cost to all village panchayets in selected hoblis.

168. The operation of the scheme in the hoblis already selected was ordered to be continued for another year so that all the works in the approved programmes may be completed.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

N.B.—Statements showing (i) the receipts and expenditure of the State and (ii) the demand, collection and balance under principal heads of revenue for the year 1943-44, will be found in Appendix I.

General Summary.

169. The total amount realised during the year under Revenue heads stood at Rs. 857·28 lakhs and the net expenditure chargeable to Revenue was Rs. 854·48 lakhs. The revenue transactions of the year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 2·80 lakhs.

170. The total receipts and expenditure under both Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 1,694·95 lakhs and Rs. 1,528·23 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 382·34 lakhs.

Revenue Receipts.

171. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, noticeable increases appear in the revenue realisations under the heads A1. Mining Royalty and Leases (Rs. 11·79 lakhs), A2. Duty on Gold (Rs. 49·62 lakhs) C. Excise Revenue (Rs. 41·04 lakhs) D. Stamp Revenue (Rs. 3·72 lakhs) D1. Income-tax (Rs. 49.89 lakhs) F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts (Rs. 15·25 lakhs) G. Miscellaneous (Rs. 14·93 lakhs) and H. Commercial Services (Rs. 32·16 lakhs); while under A. Land Revenue, the realisations were less by Rs. 1·00 lakh.

Expenditure charged to Revenue.

172. Appreciable increases over the actuals of the previous year are noticeable under B. Revenue Collection charges (Rs. 5·05 lakhs), D. Public Instruction (Rs. 10·23 lakhs), E. Medical Charges (Rs. 4·97 lakhs), G-Public Works (Rs. 7·84 lakhs) H. Pensions (Rs. ·95 lakh) and I. Miscellaneous (Rs. 190·01 lakhs); while under C. Administration, the expenditure was less by Rs. 1·55 lakhs.

Capital.

173. The capital outlay incurred on Hydro-Electric Works during the year was more than in the previous year by Rs. 25·03 lakhs, increases appearing chiefly under the Jog Power Scheme (Rs. 8·55 lakhs) and Stock and Suspense (Rs. 16·62 lakhs). The excess under the latter head was due mainly to the stocking of materials for the construction of the second Mysore-Bhadravati Transmission Line

System and for the Kadur, Birur, Ajjampur and other electrification works.

Debt and Remittances.

174. Under Investment Account, the net outgoing (Rs. 288·79 lakhs) during the year was due to large investments made in the Government of India Defence Loans. The net incoming of Rs. 199·39 lakhs under Debt chiefly represents the new series of the 3 per cent 1956-61 Loan of Rs. 2 crores issued in the year as a feeder loan to the Government of India Defence Loans. The entire loan of Rs. 2 crores was, in the first instance, taken over by Government for the General Investment Account and was released to the public in small lots so as not to disturb the market. The entire proceeds were invested in the Government of India Defence Loans. Under Unfunded Debt, there were, as usual, large net incomings to the extent of Rs. 58·55 lakhs under Insurance and Provident Funds, Rs. 64·10 lakhs under Savings Bank Deposits; and Rs. 10·60 lakhs under Endowment and other accounts. The large net incoming of Rs. 326·65 lakhs under Reserve and Depreciation Funds was chiefly due to contribution of Rs. 244·25 lakhs made to the Special Reserve Fund towards Non-recurring Expenditure, Post-war Reconstruction and Capitalising Gold Mining Revenue. The net incoming of Rs. 75·85 lakhs under Local and Other Funds was chiefly due to contributions made from General Revenues to the Irrigation Development Fund, Industrial Development Fund, and the Inter-Village Road Fund. Under Deposits, the net incoming of Rs. 95·08 lakhs was due chiefly to the accounting of the transactions relating to the food supply operations under the head "Personal Deposits". The large net outgoing of Rs. 228·45 lakhs under Advances was mainly due to the advances made to (1) Deputy Commissioners and other Government Officers for purchasing and stocking foodstuffs and the purchase of Standard Cloth (Rs. 158·54 lakhs and Rs. 13·00 lakhs, respectively) and (2) the Special Officer, Silk Filature Expansion Scheme, in connection with the silk control operations (Rs. 25·00 lakhs).

(ii) Excise.

Country Spirits.

175. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of molasses arrack was 526 (523) and the issues to them

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were 366,629 (284,252) gallons. Three shops in each of the districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Shimoga were newly opened. The marked increase in the issues was shared by all the districts, except that there was a small decrease of 505 gallons in the Shimoga district. The large increase in consumption was due to the conditions created by the war and the influx of labour on account of the development of the industries and the increased earning power of the people as a result of the prevailing economic conditions. The total issues of rectified spirits from the Distillery were 19,646 (132,255) gallons. The decrease was due to the stoppage of supplies to the Cordite Factory owing to the inadequacy of the stock of raw materials like molasses. Of the total issues, a quantity of 7,206 (13,463) gallons was issued to local licensees and industrial concerns, and the balance of 12,440 (118,792) gallons for export outside the State. The issues of denatured spirits from the Distillery were 10,546·3 (11,782) gallons and the quantity exported was 12,936 (64,878) gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors and jaggery arrack was 28, the same as in the previous year.

Toddy.

176. There were 1,822 (1,833) shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy and 364 (364) for the sale of *bagani* toddy. The number of toddy yielding trees licensed both in and outside the State was 339,501 (321,324).

Malt liquors and foreign spirits

177. The number of licenses issued exclusively for the sale of country beer continued to be 3. The consumption of beer amounted to 160,883 (120,051) gallons. The revenue derived from malt liquors was Rs. 65,939 (Rs. 55,737). The consumption of foreign liquors was 5,410 (12,296) gallons. The revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 19,760 (Rs. 11,675).

Ganja and Opium.

178. There were 259 (259) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 8,805 (8,880) seers. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 1,04,339. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium continued to be 85, and the consumption was 654 (757) seers.

Excise offences.

179. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and possession of illicit arrack was 197 (168). Four thousand nine hundred and sixty-six (5,478) cases, reported

under the Excise and Opium Laws, were registered during the year. Including the pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal was 5,406 (5,961). Of these, 4,616 (5,160) cases were disposed of departmentally, 393 (356) were sent up for trial in Courts, and 3 (7) cases were written off or otherwise disposed of, leaving 394 (438) cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Fines and composition fees were levied in 4,084 (4,596) cases, and the realisations amounted to Rs. 16,557 (Rs. 16,263).

Licenses.

180. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists and to industrial concerns was 125 (131).

Finance.

181. The total demand under Excise revenue, inclusive of the arrears of Rs. 20,049 (Rs. 66,190), amounted to Rs. 1,24,14,911 (Rs. 79,18,215), of which a sum of Rs. 1,23,87,518 (Rs. 78,49,018) towards current demand and a sum of Rs. 11,123 (Rs. 27,365) towards old arrears were collected and a sum of Rs. 2,443 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,827 at the end of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,45,016 (Rs. 4,20,458). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 1-10-5 (Rs. 1-1-6). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 85,893 (Rs. 64,551).

Prohibitio..

182. The experiment in prohibition introduced in the Rural Welfare and Health Centre of Closepet from the 1st July 1938 is working satisfactorily. Seven more toddy shops were closed in the area during the year. The whole of Channapatna taluk has become dry and only four shops, one arrack, one ganja and two toddy shops, exist in the Closepet taluk. The total loss incurred by Government on this account amounts to about Rs. 75,000 per year.

General.

183. The revised rates of price and duty payable by licensees of special liquors and also the minimum retail selling rates of jaggery arrack and special liquors came into force with effect from the 1st July 1944. The several Excise Licensing Boards continued to function. Fourteen toddy shops were closed. Three arrack shops were newly opened. Measures were taken to prevent smuggling of liquors and drugs from the shops on the border of the State to the prohibition areas of the Madras Province so long as prohibition was in force in that Province. The duty on

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ganja was enhanced to Rs. 35 per seer of 80 tolas from the 1st July 1944, the issue price being fixed at Rs. 2-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas. The issue price of molasses arrack (35 U.P.) was fixed at Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon from the 1st July 1944. The rates of tree-tax were enhanced from Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 4 per tree per annum in the case of date trees and from Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 per tree for each half year in the case of cocoanut trees. The issue price of opium was raised to Rs. 100 per seer of 80 tolas and the minimum selling rate was fixed at Rs. 1-12-0 per tola. An Emergency Act was passed providing for the levy of excise duties on betel-nuts, coffee and tea on the lines of the Acts in force in British India.

(iii) Income-tax.

Assessment.

184. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 10,323 (9,399) cases; returns were received in 9,001 (8,014) cases, and 1,844 (2,354) were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 6,822 (5,805) cases; they were produced in 6,379 (5,244) cases and were accepted in 1,592 (1,903) cases. The total number of persons assessed to tax was 6,205 (5,837), including 171 (153) companies and 59 (49) registered firms. Applications under section 27 of the Act for cancellation of the assessment were received in 271 (269) cases and in 137 (155) of these, the order of assessment was re-opened.

Working of the Act.

185. The Income-tax Amendment Act XXX of 1943, raising the rates of super-tax leviable in the case of companies, came into force with effect from the 1st July 1943. Accordingly, the taxable minimum in the case of companies for purposes of super-tax assessment was fixed at Rs. 2,400, the rate of levy of super-tax being 12 pies on incomes of Rs. 2,400 and below Rs. 4,800 and 18 pies on incomes of Rs. 4,800 and upwards. Orders were passed allowing extra depreciation up to a maximum of 50 per cent of the normal allowance on account of double or multiple shift, in addition to the normal allowance, as laid down in remarks to items 2 and 3 (*a*) and (*b*) of the statement attached to Rule 8 of the Mysore Income-Tax Rules. It was notified that the depreciation on gas plants fitted to motor taxis, motor lorries and motor buses be allowed at 25 per cent on prime

cost. The appointment of a Joint Special Deputy Commissioner of Income-Tax was sanctioned during the year. He is vested with all the powers of an Income-tax Officer in respect of assessment of companies and firms, individuals, associations and other persons, any part of whose income is derived from "Business" in Bangalore City. The income-tax work of the Bangalore Sub-division (including Military areas) was transferred to the Special Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore, and sanction was also accorded consequently, as a temporary measure, for the creation of the post of an Inspector of Income-tax.

Demand, collection and balance.

186. The net demand under income-tax was Rs. 82,58,593 (Rs. 44,18,997), of which a sum of Rs. 70,51,381 (Rs. 41,43,092) was collected. The net demand under super-tax was Rs. 36,80,736 (Rs. 12,99,769), of which a sum of Rs. 31,84,284 (Rs. 12,43,673) was collected. The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax, calculated on the resultant demand, was Re. 0-15-10 (Re. 0-9-9) and Re. 0-7-2 (Re. 0-2-11), respectively.

Appeals.

187. Four hundred and ninety-two (492) appeals were filed, of which 186 (271) were successful. Out of 49 (54) cases, which came up for review under Section 33 of the Act, 40 (40) were disposed of.

Expenditure.

188. The total expenditure of the Department, including dearness allowance paid to the employees, was Rs. 79,222 (Rs. 68,462).

(iv) Stamps.

Finance.

189. There was a stock of 13,757,961 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,11,55,005. The total revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 27,93,324 (Rs. 24,00,304). The total expenditure on the Department was Rs. 3,73,919 (Rs. 2,50,728).

190. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,89,315 (including the previous year's arrears of Rs. 2,60,771) due to Government under institution fees awarded in pauper suits, a sum of Rs. 20,088 (Rs. 14,881) was recovered and Rs. 24,467 (Rs. 12,798) remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,44,760 (Rs. 2,69,771), still to be recovered at the end of the year.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

General.

191. The following measures were sanctioned during the year :—

A surcharge of 25 per cent of the duty payable on any instrument, which is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty under the provisions of the Mysore Stamp Act, was ordered to be levied on such instrument, provided the amount or value of the subject matter of such instrument exceeds Rs. 2,000.

The levy of 4 pies, including surcharge, in place of the Entertainment Tax stamps of 3 pies denomination, was authorised.

Share transfer adhesive labels of three additional denominations of Rs. 25, Rs. 10 and half anna printed in mauve, burnt umber and orange colours respectively, with the value of the stamp thereon, were introduced and issued to the public.

(v) Mysore Government Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

192. Out of 2,544 (2,008) proposals dealt with in the Official Branch, 1,606 (1,138) were accepted. Of the remaining 938 proposals, 655 were rejected on medical grounds and 283 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

193. Out of 1,682 accepted proposals, including 76 pending at the beginning of the year, 1,477 (1,160) resulted in policies, assuring a sum of Rs. 10,21,530 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,210 (Rs. 3,044). Of the remaining 205 cases, 21 proposals were cancelled and in respect of 184 cases Treasury receipts in support of payment of the first premium had not been received before the end of the year.

Public Branch.

194. Out of 7,790 (5,665) proposals for Rs. 87,35,200 (Rs. 63,32,200) dealt with in the Public Branch, 6,303 (4,687) for Rs. 70,01,700 (Rs. 51,14,500) were accepted, 540 (355) for Rs. 5,98,700 (Rs. 4,34,100) were rejected, 279 for Rs. 3,84,900 were either cancelled or withdrawn and 668 for Rs. 7,49,900 were pending disposal at the end of the year. Of 6,303 proposals accepted, 5,664 resulted in policies assuring a sum of Rs. 64,73,100 with an annual premium of Rs. 3,42,135. The business of the Public Branch is increasing rapidly and new records are being created.

195. Government have passed orders approving of the proposals for the formation of three Circles for organising field work; sanctioning an enhanced rate of honorarium to Helpers; permitting Sub-Registrars to attest declarations of age and reducing the rate of interest allowed on the Insurance Fund from 4 per cent to 3 per cent. The Insurance Office is being reorganised on up-to-date lines and placed on a commercial basis with a view to providing the best service to the public at the minimum of cost. An Actuarial Section, in conformity with those existing in private life offices, has been formed.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

196. The total number of accounts on the books at the end of the year was 74,121 (70,514) and the aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 1,98,19,938 (Rs. 2,06,62,883). The amount at the credit of the public was Rs. 1,87,62,844 (Rs. 1,90,20,782). Fresh deposits amounted to Rs. 1,39,21,352 (Rs. 1,17,98,256) and withdrawals to Rs. 1,37,76,990 (Rs. 89,84,686).

197. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 at the close of the year was 776 (687) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 1,10,48,401 (Rs. 82,75,870). Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,00,042 (Rs. 3,10,000). The reduction was due to the lower rate of interest from 2 to 1½ per cent per annum sanctioned with effect from the 1st March 1944. Excluding the special deposits on behalf of Funds, the number of depositors with balances of Rs. 5,000 and above was 709 (550) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 99,91,307 (Rs. 66,33,769), the average balance for each depositor being Rs. 14,092 (Rs. 12,061).

Collecting Savings Banks.

198. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Banks scheme were Rs. 93,658 (Rs. 1,41,076) and Rs. 1,01,387 (Rs. 82,947), respectively. The balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 4,20,194 (Rs. 4,19,858).

Fixed Deposits.

199. The amount received under this head was Rs. 64,38,388 (Rs. 61,16,025). The amount of refunds and repayments aggregated Rs.28,04,200 (Rs.18,31,425), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,32,06,035 (Rs. 1,95,71,848) at the

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REVENUE AND FINANCE

end of the year. A sum of Rs. 44,68,180 (Rs. 3,95,853) was paid during the year as interest on fixed deposits.

Savings Certificates.

200. The receipts and withdrawals during the year under this scheme were Rs. 19,26,551 (Rs. 8,85,899) and Rs. 9,61,710 (Rs. 2,30,931), respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,86,162 (Rs. 27,21,321).

General.

201. An important feature of the business of the year was the fixing of a lower rate of interest on current and fixed deposits with effect from the 1st March 1944. Nevertheless, the Government Savings Banks continued to attract large deposits from the public owing to the advantage they offer of safe investment. A scheme for popularising the sale of the Post Office 12-Year National Savings Certificates was introduced by Government in the course of the year.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure.

202. The total recorded area of the State was 18,871,159 acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,488, 391 acres and 7,560,400 acres, consisting of minor inams, forests and uncultivable waste not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 9,822,373 acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 8,096,831 acres were under occupancy.

203. The net area cropped during the year was 6,727,475 (6,587,093) acres.

204. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered was 1,375,837 (1,270,788), with an area of 8,255,171 acres.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

205. The two Departments, Revenue and Land Records, which had been combined and placed under the control of the Revenue Commissioner and *ex-officio* Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, were separated and the Department of Land Records was placed in charge of a full-time Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records. The post of the Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement was abolished from the 19th October 1943.

206. In Government villages, 7,908 (7,768) *darkhast phod* and other records were disposed of and measurements were made in 17,380 (18,834) survey numbers, involving an extent of 66,527 acres and 39 guntas (86,779 acres). Classification was undertaken in respect of 7,617 (6,980) survey numbers, comprising an area of 31,198 acres and 31 guntas (29,905 acres and 13 guntas) in 2,025 (1,974) villages. *Bandh pahani* of 7,840 survey numbers was done in 1,994 villages. Four hundred and seventy-eight (976) cases of encroachment covering an area of 89 acres (1,039 acres and 29 guntas) were detected.

207. Detailed survey work was done in 22 (17) Inam villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 2,177 (1,888) and the area involved was 7,888 acres and 21 guntas (9,064 acres and 24 guntas).

ADMN. OF LAND

208. Original classification of soils was carried out in 17 (11) Inam villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 2,778 (1,369) and comprised an area of 9,865 acres and 19 guntas (4,650 acres and 10 guntas).

209. The scheme of Record of Rights was introduced into Periyapatna taluk during the year. The mutation fee in cases involving measurement was reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1-8-0 per *hissa*, as an experimental measure, for a period of two years.

210. The Record of Rights staff attended also to the preparation of the Record of Rights and Index of Land Registers in seven (8) taluks, the number of entries in the two registers being 261,070 (412,680) and 3,25,426 (416,001) respectively. Consequent on the posting of a larger number of surveyors on mutation work, they have, in addition to the clearing of the arrears of Land Records phod work, measured 36,044 (27,111) *hissas* in 5,205 (4,683) villages.

211. The scheme of Record of Rights was ordered to be extended to Inam villages also. *Hissa* survey, in lieu of *pot pahani*, was done in 10 such Inam villages, the number of *hissas* measured being 2,138.

212. The system of massing together groups of surveyors for concentrated work was taken up in the taluks of Bangalore South, Kolar, Chintamani, Kunigal, Turuvekere, Manjarabad and Mudgere. The results were satisfactory. The old pending phodi records were attended to and disposed of.

213. As the work in the Mysore District survey charge, comprising the Mysore and Mandya districts, was increasing and owing to the somewhat complicated nature of the work on account of certain peculiar features of the Irwin Canal area, the formation of the Mandya district into an independent survey charge, with a full-time officer, was sanctioned for a period of two years from July 1943.

214. The potgi was revised in respect of 1,767 (1,052) villages in 26 (16) taluks.

Survey Training.

215. During the year, a training class was opened from the 15th October to the 15th December 1943 for imparting survey training to four Revenue Probationers and nine Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

216. Two Survey Probationers, who were appointed during the year, underwent advanced training in survey work.

217. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 3,42,945 (Rs. 3,66,260).

(iii) Land Revenue.

Grow More Food Scheme.

218. Various concessions for increasing the food and fodder crops in the State were granted. An extent of 213,131 acres of land (wet 17,473 acres and dry 195,658 acres) was granted from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year. Out of this, an extent of 109,138 acres of land had been brought under cultivation at the close of the year.

Assessed waste.

219. Out of an area of 868,894 (926,353) acres of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 50,048 (70,431) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 76,111 (Rs. 104,440), was taken up for cultivation during the year. The total area relinquished was 6,842 (10,759) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 7,845 (Rs. 16,025). There was a net increase of 43,206 (59,672) acres in the cultivated area, with an assessment of Rs. 68,267 (Rs. 88,415).

Alienation.

220. A total extent of 37,779 (262) acres of land, with an assessment of Rs. 4,402 (Rs. 258) was alienated for non-agricultural purposes. The large increase was due to the submersion of lands under the Hirebhasgar reservoir in the Shimoga district.

Darkhasts.

221. Including the number pending from the preceding year, there were 19,704 (25,941) applications for disposal. Of these, 13,168 (19,205) darkhasts were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6,536 (5,934) pending in various stages at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 67·22. The pendency of darkhasts for more than two years was heavy in Mandya, Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur districts and for more than three years in Bangalore, Mandya and Kadur districts. The area disposed of for cultivation was 37,744 (48,394 acres), bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,26,337 (Rs. 2,20,075). An extent of 278 (329) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 265 (Rs. 311), was granted for gram cultivation in the Kolar district. Seven hundred and fifty one (1,074) acres were granted on *Eksal* tenure. An extent of 243 acres was granted for planting fruit and fuel trees in the Kolar, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts. The area granted for the cultivation of cashewnut

ADMN. OF LAND

was 42 (43) acres, and 2,184 (3,540) acres under the beds of tanks were granted for temporary cultivation.

Grant of lands to Military men.

222. There were 190 (155) applications (including 92 pending at the beginning of the year) to be dealt with, of which 95 (63) were finally disposed of, 15 by grant and 80 by rejection. The extent of lands granted was 61 (98) acres, valued at Rs. 6,787 (Rs. 4,005).

Grant of lands to Depressed Classes.

223. Five hundred and eleven (902) applications for lands under the Depressed Class Concession Rules were pending at the beginning of the year and 918 (1,087) were received, making a total of 1,429 (1,989) to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 916 (1,478) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 513 (511) at the close of the year. An extent of 4,464 (5,676) acres was granted under these rules. The general decrease in the number of darkhasts was due to the fact that the people of the Depressed Classes continued to take advantage of the concessions available under the "Grow More Food" scheme which are more attractive.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

224. The total area under occupation during the year was 8,083,699 (7,965,140) acres, showing a net increase of 118,559 (55,087) acres, which was contributed by all the districts, especially Tumkur, Mysore, Kolar, Kadur, Bangalore and Shimoga. This increase was partly due to the expansion of cultivation by grant of lands under the rules relating to the "Grow More Food" scheme and partly to the restoration to the original khatedars of lands which had been resumed to Government in revenue sales—generally on payment of the arrears due which was possible on account of the favourable seasonal conditions. The area cropped was 6,721,442 (6,587,093) acres, showing a net increase of 134,349 (21,970) acres.

Special Irrigation Works.

225. The entire lengths of the Irwin Canal main, Maddur, Keragod and Cauvery branches and the several distributaries continued to be in service. The total extent under paddy, sugarcane and cotton in the taluks of Mandya, Maddur, Malvalli, French-Rocks and Seringapatam was 70,514 (69,365), 9,803 (10,346) and 3,042 (3,087) acres respectively. The area under paddy increased and that under sugarcane decreased. Sanction was accorded for the supply of water, free of assessment, to an extent of 50,000 acres under the Irwin Canal, tanks and river channels for increasing the production of foodgrains during the summer

months. An extent of 14,657 acres was cultivated with irrigated ragi and jola during the year.

226. An extent of 4 acres was included in the block area and another extent of 11 acres and 25 guntas was excluded from the block area. The net area under occupation was 8,762 (8,769) acres. The total area to be irrigated under the Vani Vilas Sagar channels was limited to 10,180 (10,180) acres. Good progress was made in the cultivation of irrigated ragi and the area under ragi cultivation rose from 288 to 3,147 acres. The extent under *Vaisakhi* paddy was 4,350 (623) acres.

227. The total extent of land under irrigation under the Marconahalli reservoir was 8,308 acres. Out of this occupied extent, 8,063 acres were irrigated by the reservoir.

228. The net area under occupation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel was 8,417 acres. The work of extension of the Right Bank Channel under the Anjanapur reservoir made steady progress.

Collectionu of land revenue

229. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, was Rs. 1,45,30,502 (Rs. 1,50,67,944). A sum of Rs. 1,29,93,152 (Rs. 1,30,94,493) was collected and a sum of Rs. 3,41,005 (Rs. 6,36,643) was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,96,345 (Rs. 13,36,808) to be collected. The percentage of actual collections was 91·8 (91·1). The collections were on the whole satisfactory, owing to the favourable seasonal conditions and the high prices obtaining for agricultural produce throughout the year.

Coercive processes.

230. The total number of processes of all kinds issued was 113,097 (219,639) and a sum of Rs. 12,76,078 (Rs. 22,01,288) was realised. Sale of land was resorted to in 8,312 (21,865) cases and resulted in a realisation of Rs. 1,89,482 (Rs. 4,12,406).

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

231. Including the arrears of the previous year, there were 5,711 (7,033) decrees for execution for a sum of Rs. 8,66,679 (Rs. 11,40,285). Of these, 1,917 (3,186) decrees were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 3,30,771 (Rs. 5,73,276) was recovered. The number of decrees pending execution was 3,794 (3,847), the amount involved being Rs. 5,35,908 (Rs. 5,67,009). The special staff continued to work in some places.

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Concessions shown to agriculturists.

232. The concessions shown to the agriculturists in previous years were withdrawn, in view of the improvement in the seasonal conditions and the appreciable rise in the prices of commodities grown by the raiyats. In addition to the 14 debt conciliation boards already working, the Debt Conciliation scheme was introduced into 13 more taluks. The personnel of these boards was notified by Government. The terms of the existing debt conciliation boards were extended till the end of June 1946.

Concessions to Depressed Classes.

233. The Central Depressed Class Committee, as reconstituted for a period of three years, met thrice during the year and, on its recommendation, circular instructions were issued in respect of various matters such as representation for the Depressed Classes on the district boards. Instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners of districts to transfer officers belonging to the Depressed Classes as far as possible to places where accommodation was available. A Depressed Class Advisory Committee to review the progress of work, to guide the special officer and to advise on all other matters relating to the amelioration of this community was formed in each of the districts. Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies were appointed additional members of these District Advisory Committees. A representative of the Banajar community was nominated to these Committees wherever there was a large Banajar population; special officers from among the graduates belonging to the community were appointed in all the districts as whole-time officers to look after the amelioration of these classes; clothing to the extent of Rs. 388 was supplied to the inmates of the Kadu Kurubars' Hostel at Beeramballi in the Heggaddevankote taluk during the year.

234. Separate extensions for Adi-karnatakas are being formed wherever necessary and possible and sites are being given free in deserving cases. They are also being encouraged to construct well-ventilated tiled houses and the existing extensions are also being improved and rendered more sanitary wherever possible. A sum of Rs. 9,700 was granted during the year for this purpose out of the grant for Rural Reconstruction.

235. Up to the end of June 1944, separate drinking water wells were constructed for the Depressed Classes in 1,917 villages. In respect of wells intended for

them, the general rule that half the cost should be borne by the village panchayet concerned was waived, and the entire cost was met from the Rural Water Supply funds.

District and Taluk Conferences.

236. District Conferences were held in all the districts of the State. One was presided over by the Dewan, five by the Ministers and three by the Revenue Commissioner. As an adjunct to the District Conference, an industrial and agricultural exhibition at Kadur, an exhibition of rural products at Davangere and a rural and industrial exhibition at Mandya were held. Taluk conferences were held in all the taluks and sub-taluks of the State. Several of these conferences were presided over by prominent non-official gentlemen. Three hobli conferences in Bangalore were presided over by the Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.

Area under select crops.

237. The total area cultivated with six select crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horse-gram, cholam, sugarcane and cotton in the several districts of the State was as follows :—

Paddy	... 816,152	(758,865)	acres
Ragi	... 2,312,761	(2,250,183)	,,
Horse-gram	... 818,242	(785,105)	,,
Cholam	... 668,816	(676,403)	,,
Sugarcane	... 39,720	(41,849)	,,
Cotton	... 85,737	(88,681)	,,

Loans and advances.

238. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 96,715 (Rs. 65,560) were disbursed. Five hundred and twenty-six (431) applications for *takavi* loans were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 42·56 (50·6). Of 258 (456) applications for land improvement loans for an aggregate sum of Rs. 75,255 (Rs. 1,22,535), 111 (181) applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 17,463, (25,052) were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 44·3 (44).

239. The Coffee Takavi Loan scheme was continued during the year. Out of the provision of one lakh of rupees made in the budget, sums of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 15,000 were allotted to the Hassan and Kadur districts, respectively, for the grant of Coffee takavi loans. Loans to the extent of Rs. 22,275 (Rs. 42,468) were actually disbursed to the coffee planters in the Hassan and Kadur districts. The Advisory Committee in the Kadur district, consisting of nine non-official members, to assist the Coffee Loan Officer in granting the loans, was reconstituted.

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240. Five (3) applications for a sum of Rs. 1,750 (Rs. 950) were received for loans for digging irrigation wells. In three (2) cases, loans amounting to Rs. 700 (Rs. 238) were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 38·6 (55·6).

Record of Rights.

241. The Record of Rights scheme has been introduced into all the taluks except Yelandur Jahgir sub-taluk, and it reached the maintenance stage in 73 taluks. The preliminary operations were in progress in the remaining eight taluks. Out of a total demand of Rs. 51,94,985 (Rs. 42,60,538) under the Record of Rights fees, a sum of Rs. 40,86,422 (Rs. 27,65,312) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,08,563 (Rs. 13,95,662) to be recovered at the close of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 9,45,860 (Rs. 8,44,701) under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 6,48,533 (Rs. 5,29,527) was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,97,327 (Rs. 3,15,173) to be collected.

Tanks.

242. There were in all 2,640 (2,632) major and 20,024 (19,914) minor tanks. One hundred and forty-four (47) major and 278 (173) minor tanks were restored or repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,42,556 (Rs. 1,47,164) and Rs. 1,57,763 (Rs. 1,89,273), respectively. The value of earthwork done by the raiyats was Rs. 64,165 (Rs. 60,013).

Chowthayi tanks.

243. The number of *chowthayi* tanks was 205 (215) and the maximum amount of remissions granted in respect of them was Rs. 4,971 (Rs. 5,306). Remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,489 (Rs. 1,557) in respect of 74 tanks were withheld. The number of Tank Panchayets was 104 (112).

Village Forests.

244. There were 236 (235) village forests at the beginning of the year and no fresh village forest was constituted during the year.

245. The number of avenue trees planted was 41,135 (56,355). A large number of trees was planted in the districts of Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug.

Toll-gates.

246. There were 51 toll-gates and 13 check gates. Out of these, 46 toll-gates and 12 check gates were worked departmentally. The others were let out on contract. Fifteen interior toll-gates were abolished from the 1st July 1943.

Rural Drive Scheme.

247. Under the five-year plan of Rural Reconstruction, 81 hoblis were selected for intensive work and 129 non-official honorary workers were selected, trained and posted to these hoblis as *Gramasudharakas*. Instructions

were given to the Deputy Commissioners of districts to collect preliminary statistics under various heads, draw up programmes of works and arrange for their execution during the year. A Central Advisory Committee for Rural Development was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health. The object of this Committee is to review the progress made under the Rural Drive Scheme and also to suggest practical methods of approach to the various rural programmes. Progress was maintained in the selected hoblis of the State under the following heads :—

1. Village extensions.
2. Drinking water wells.
3. General sanitation.
4. Drainage.
5. Roads.
6. Voluntary labour.
7. Weekly tidying of villages.
8. Planting of thopes with fruit bearing and other trees.
9. Allotment of separate plots for manure pits, etc.
10. Children's playgrounds.
11. Education.
12. Adult literacy classes.
13. Rural libraries.
14. Reading rooms.
15. Scouting and village sports.
16. Agricultural depots.
17. Demonstration plots.
18. Improvement of gomal lands.
19. Veterinary aid.
20. Breeding bulls.
21. Bee-keeping.
22. Poultry farming.
23. Public health.
24. Vaccination.
25. Rural and cottage industries.
26. Co-operation.
27. Committees of elders.
28. Vigilance associations.
29. Repairs to temples.
30. Harikathas, Shivakathas and Purana reading.
31. Work of *Gramasudharakas*.

(iv) Transfers of Land.

248. There were 21,660 (14,805) transfers of land by order of Courts—Civil and Revenue—involving an extent of 101,596 (95,231) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 70,768 (61,627), involving 319,621 (279,313) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages.

249. Labour was generally available and was provided by the several industrial concerns in the State, *viz.*, the Hindustan Aircraft, the Government industrial concerns in Bangalore, the Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Mills, the Cement Factory and the Hydro-Electric Works at Jog and Hirebhasgar. The Sugar Factory and

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the several irrigation works in the Irwin Canal area provided ample labour to the working classes. In order to meet the shortage of unskilled labour and ensure its proper distribution, proposals for constituting a Central Labour Supply Committee at Bangalore and a District Committee at the Kolar Gold Field and for opening a Labour Supply Depot at Oorgaum were under consideration. The daily wages of skilled and unskilled labour ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 3-3-0 (ten annas to Rs. 3) and eight annas to Rs. 1-8-0 (six annas to Rs. 1-8-0). The rate of cart-hire per day varied from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 6 (Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 5-12-0).

250. The enactment of legislation on the lines of the Indian Payment of Wages Act was recommended by the Labour Welfare Board and the question of introduction of necessary legislation by means of an official bill was under consideration.

251. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State in search of food or employment except for the movements of labourers owing to bad seasonal conditions that prevailed in adjacent British Indian territories. It was reported that some people from the Bijapur and Dharwar districts moved through the districts of Shimoga and Tumkur in search of food or employment on account of the prevalence of famine in those districts. The labouring classes found sufficient work during the year.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

Emigration and immigration.

252. Lands free of upset price for village service were granted afresh in 2 (7) cases on ordinary tenure during the year, subject to the condition of waiving of the assessment if service rendered was satisfactory, the total extent of lands so granted being 7 acres (31 acres and 25 guntas). Thirty-two (16) land inams of an aggregate area of 754 acres and 32 guntas (72 acres and 8 guntas) were resumed. Detailed survey was done in 22 Inam villages, comprising 2,177 survey numbers with an extent of 7,888 acres and 21 guntas. Classification work was done in 17 Inam villages, the survey numbers dealt with being 2,778 with an area of 9,865 acres and 19 guntas. Survey and settlement were introduced into 4 (7) Inam villages, bringing the total number of surveyed and settled inam villages to 640 and re-survey was done in one Inam village viz., Somanahally in Hole-Narsipur taluk.

CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

Administration.

253. Owing to the increased importance of food supply problems as a result of the developments in the war situation, the activities of the Food Supplies Department expanded in several directions and the offices were reorganised in order to cope with the growing needs of the Department. The Director of Civil Supplies also continued to be the *ex-officio* Secretary to Government, Supplies Department, till October 1943. In view of the large expansion of work, particularly under the Harvest Acquisition scheme, the Director was relieved of his duties as Secretary in October 1943 and this work was transferred to the Secretary to Government, Development Department. Consequent on the appointment of a separate "Controller of Civil Supplies" in April 1944, the designation of the "Director of Civil Supplies" was changed to "Director of Food Supplies".

254. The Rationing Officers were formerly subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts, but for the sake of administrative convenience, orders were passed in January 1944 that the Rationing Officers in Bangalore and Mysore cities should be subordinate to the Director of Civil Supplies and those in other areas to the respective Deputy Commissioners.

255. Owing to the elimination of wholesale merchants from trade in rationed articles in Bangalore City, supplies of these articles had to be received directly by the Assistant Director of Food Supplies (Depots) and issued to dealers and depots on coupons. As this involved an all-round increase of work in the office of the Assistant Director, necessary additional staff was sanctioned for that

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office. The Deputy Commissioners of districts, the Sub-Division Officers, the Amildars and other officers of the Revenue Department continued to deal also with food supply problems within their respective areas. In order to cope with the rapidly increasing volume of work in this connection, separate staff was sanctioned for the several offices as and when the need arose. Government having decided to launch an intensive programme of acquisition and requisitioning of food-stuffs, a scheme was sanctioned in August 1943, involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,51,962 per mensem for the staff and other requirements. The appointment of the Special Officer and the establishment of his office sanctioned up to the end of October 1943 were continued till the close of the year.

256. For the effective prevention of the smuggling of controlled commodities across the State border and to organise a system of regular patrolling of likely avenues of smuggling, an officer was placed on special duty for a period of six weeks in the first instance, but in view of the increasing need for continued vigilance, a full-time officer was subsequently appointed. Special police staff was also sanctioned from time to time for the prevention of smuggling across the border in Shimoga and Mysore districts. With a view to having a separate agency for obtaining special intelligence as to the correctness of the particulars of stocks of food-grains which stock-holders were required to declare as available with them, necessary police staff was sanctioned to work under the Director.

Accounts Establishment.

257. Owing to the growing volume of transactions and the magnitude of the financial commitments of the Department, an office called "the Food Supplies Accounts and Audit Office" was constituted and placed in charge of an officer of the status of a Deputy Comptroller designated "Auditor and Accounting Officer, Food Supplies", who was also to be Financial Adviser to the Director in all matters relating to finance and accounts. On account of the opening of a large number of Government purchase and sales depots and the heavy transactions in connection with the acquisition of the new harvest to the extent of about Rs. 6 crores, necessary staff to conduct a local audit of Government depots, at least once a month, was also sanctioned for the Accounts Office.

Procurement of Foodgrains.

258. Since the outbreak of the war in 1939, various measures were taken to regulate the supply and distribution of essential foodstuffs in the State. These measures, however, did not bring about the desired results. Government were, therefore, compelled to adopt more positive and strong measures for the acquisition of stocks of essential foodgrains, and orders were issued in August 1943, under the Defence of India Rules, which were intended to be a three-pronged drive to bring hoards and surplus stocks into the possession of Government. With a view to implementing the provisions of this scheme, funds to the extent of nearly Rs. 150 lakhs, with necessary staff, were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners to facilitate purchases of declared surpluses with the growers and stockists.

259. Under this scheme, the following quantities of foodgrains, valued at about 70 lakhs of rupees, were purchased:—

	Pallas.
Paddy	2,91,663
Rice	18,467
Ragi	2,03,872
Jola	69,326

These grains helped Government to tide over the situation till the next harvest which was due in the months of December 1943 and January 1944.

260. This order was issued in December 1943 in order to ensure that no portion of the surplus of the harvest of the year 1943-44 became invisible or got into hoards or black-markets. According to this order, Government became the sole purchaser of foodgrains in the State and transactions in foodgrains, except with Government or with persons or bodies authorised by Government, were prohibited and any such unauthorised transactions, save for some small exceptions, were declared null and void. The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1943.

261. As in the case of the purchase of foodgrains under the procurement scheme of the 9th August, 1943, the several purchase depots established under that order were continued. The Deputy Commissioners were given discretion to open as many additional purchase depots as were found necessary.

262. Under the scheme, the total number of declarations received was 2,42,288 as against 3,38,000 expected. The quantity of foodgrains declared as surplus by holders and

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the purchases up to the end of June 1944 are noted below :—

Kind of grain.	*Declared surplus (in pallas.)*	*Acquisition made (in pallas.)*
Paddy	19,54,588	12,44,425
Ragi	9,36,602	4,43,400
Jola	2,16,776	72,252
Wheat	2,074	4,044
Other millets ...	66,314	11,089

263. The acquisition of paddy, ragi, jola and other millets upto the end of June 1944, was 63, 47, 194 and 16 per cent, respectively, of the declared surplus.

264. In accordance with the instructions issued by Government, a census of each village was taken in the prescribed form and arrangements were made for the supply of foodgrains to persons in rural areas in the following order of preference :

1. The landless the labouring classes and the destitutes.
2. Persons who had some lands but the production of which was insufficient for them for all the twelve months.

265. The question of utilising the services of rice-mill owners and wholesale dealers was taken up during the year with the main intention of restoring normal trade and trade channels under strictly controlled conditions. A scheme was sanctioned in March 1944 regulating the terms under which the services of wholesale dealers and rice-mill owners could be utilised. As a first step towards the desirability of bringing in retailers in the process of distribution of foodgrains within the urban area, a system of sale of rationed articles through retail merchants in Bangalore and Mysore cities under proper and controlled conditions was introduced. Side by side, Government depots were also continued in these areas to act as check depots. Necessary financial accommodation to such of those rice-mill owners and wholesale dealers as entered into an agreement with Government was also arranged for.

Detection of Food offences.

266. With a view to keeping track of information about smuggling, pilfering, black-market and other mal-practices in respect of the controlled foodgrains and other articles, a headquarters staff of one Assistant Superintendent of Police, two Inspectors, six Sub-Inspectors, two Duffedars and ten constables

was sanctioned. In order to assist the Police staff in this work and to serve as an incentive to them in detecting cases of breach of control orders, certain allotments towards expenditure as rewards were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 8,460 were sanctioned during the year in respect of 1,178 cases. At the end of the year, 714 cases were pending trial in the various courts of the State and 254 cases were pending investigation with the police.

267. For the protection against damage of the large quantities of foodgrains acquired under the Harvest Acquisition scheme and also imported from outside the State, and in order to avoid or minimise the loss of grain by defective methods of storage, a committee was constituted to pay continuous attention to this problem, to arrange for the inspection and improvement of the storage and preservation methods and to investigate the question of the cleaning and utilisation of grain partly attacked by vermin and other pests.

Inter-District movement of grains.

268. The State being normally deficit in rice to the extent of from 50,000 to 54,000 tons per annum and the imports into the State during the year 1942-43 being limited to 10,000 tons by the Government of India, the necessity to arrange for a proper distribution of the available stocks of foodgrains among all parts of the State was keenly felt. The flow of grain from the surplus to the deficit areas had to be graded so as to keep it steady, consistent with the requirements of the deficit areas and the surpluses available. Several measures were adopted from time to time with a view to ensuring that the stocks of foodgrains were not smuggled into the border provinces.

269. The movement of foodgrains from surplus areas to other parts was prohibited except under permits issued by the Director of Food Supplies or the Grain Purchase officers working under him. As this arrangement gave rise to certain difficulties, the system of permits was eliminated with a view to following strictly the programme of movement, and the Deputy Commissioners of supply districts themselves were made responsible for supplies to deficit areas according to quotas fixed by the Director of Food Supplies. This system, while avoiding the creation of black-markets, went a long way in minimising the wagon problem, as the entire question of transport was taken up by Government.

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270. In respect of the grain which would come into the possession of Government under the Articles of Food (Harvest) Acquisition Order of 1943, a programme of movement of foodgrains from surplus to deficit areas was drawn up for six months from July 1944, taking into consideration all relevant questions, such as, stocks available on 1st July 1944, the balance to be acquired and the requirements of the surplus and the deficit areas. Arrangements have been made to follow this programme as far as possible and to revise the same at periodical intervals. It is hoped that, as a result of these measures, an even movement of grain according to the needs of each area can be secured.

Import of foodgrains.

271. The State being also deficit in wheat, gram, millets and pulses, the Government of India allotted quotas under a centralised plan for the distribution of the available surpluses. Under this scheme, four plans were formulated, each operative for different periods: —

1. The Revised Basic Plan ...	Operative from 1-8-1943 to 31-3-1944.
2. The Kharif Plan ...	1-11-1943 to 31-10-1944
3. The Basic Plan for Pulses	Do
4. The Rabi Plan ...	1-5-1944 to 30-4-1945.

272. The total quantity of each kind of grain imported into the State up to the end of June 1944, in accordance with the above plans, is noted below :—

In tons.

	Total import quota.	*Total quantity received.*
Rice ...	12,000 ...	10,696½
Millets ...	15,000 ...	1,471
Pulses ...	5,000 ...	4,307
Wheat ...	15,300 ...	6,880
Wheat products	6,160 ...	6,289
Gram ...	20,580 ...	5,233

273. The bulk of the imports of rice into the State is from Coorg. In view of the longstanding reciprocity between Coorg and Mysore in the matter of supply of essential food commodities efforts were made to secure additional supplies from Coorg through the good offices of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. Owing to the general deficiency in rice on account of limited imports

gainst quotas, wheat was issued on a large scale to ease ıe demand for rice. Although the State is normally self- ufficient in respect of ragi, 1,040 tons of ragi were secured om the province of Orissa.

274. In addition to the control of the main foodgrains, vhich is essential as long as the present abnormal condi- ions continue, the Food Department has been entrusted vith the control of many other miscellaneous articles, such ıs, jaggery, tamarind, potatoes, onions, gingelly seed, etc.

275. During the year, the Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya, produced 20,210·5 tons of sugar. A quantity of 14,720 tons was retained for local consumption in the State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and Coorg. A quantity of 5,490 tons was made available to the Madras Province. Sugar.

276. Rationing, which was already in force in Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Field, at the commencement of the year, was extended to Mysore City and Tumkur during the year. At the beginning of the year, complaints of unsocial activities of a certain section of the merchant class became very frequent with the result that Government were compelled to eliminate the licensed merchants and arrange for the distribution of foodgrains through Government depots, and before the end of September 1943, Government sales depots had been opened in Bangalore City, in place of depots owned formerly by merchants. By the end of January 1944, 113 depots had been opened in Bangalore City only. Although this system of sale of rationed articles through Government depots had been working very well, yet it was felt that as things had settled down and the situation was well in hand, the time had arrived for Government to implement their promise to restore the normal channels of trade, and they accordingly introduced a system of distribution of rationed articles through retailers under proper safeguards and controlled conditions. It is intended to reduce the number of Government depots further as more merchants become available. Side by side with this, some Government depots were also continued to act as check shops. In order to minimise the possibility of any portion of the rationed areas running out of stock of foodgrains, emergency depots were started, one in each division of the cities, where stocks of all controlled commodities were available at all times. These Rationing.

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depots also serve as godowns for retailers in these areas.

277. As the work of the Rationing Officer in Bangalore City was increasing steadily and it was not possible for him to devote adequate attention to more important matters, such as, the checking of Government grain depots, the prevention of abuses and irregularities connected with ration cards and the closer supervision and organisation of the entire rationing system in the light of the experience gained, the City was divided into three rationing circles with an Assistant Rationing Officer in charge of each circle.

278. In connection with the working of the rationing scheme in Mysore City, the City was divided into two circles and placed in charge of officers of the rank of Deputy Amildar.

Ration census in other urban areas.

279. With a view to organising the distribution of all controlled food-stuffs in all urban areas and as a preliminary to placing the existing rough system of rationing on a statutory basis, a regular ration census of the population was taken in all urban areas in the State. For various reasons, the figures arrived at appeared inflated and it was, therefore, ordered that rationing might be introduced in urban areas gradually after a thorough examination of the population of each town.

280. During the last three months of 1943, the food situation in the State caused considerable anxiety and in order to ensure that no village or rural household suffered for want of adequate supplies, the Deputy Commissioners were instructed to arrange to collect statistics of various classes of people in all the rural areas and to see that supplies were distributed on a uniform basis of one *pavu* of grain per head per day. A rough system of rationing came into vogue in all villages in pursuance of these instructions.

Food Wardens.

281. In order to enlist the help and co-operation of leading non-official and public workers in the smooth and satisfactory working of Government depots, leading men in all cities, towns and rural areas were requested to help as Honorary Food Wardens. One or more Food Wardens were attached to every Government depot both in the urban and rural areas in the State. Members of the Central Food Council were appointed as Honorary Food Wardens of all depots in the State and the members of District Councils as

Food Wardens of all depots in their respective districts. Mr. W. H. Kirby, Rationing Adviser to the Government of India, who visited the State in February 1944, spoke in terms of appreciation of the rationing scheme introduced in the State and said that "the organisation of rationing that has been set up and operating in the State of Mysore is of the first order".

Food Councils.

282. Almost immediately after the outbreak of the war, the Central Price Fixation Committee and the District Advisory Committees were constituted to advise the Government and the Deputy Commissioners of districts, respectively, in the matter of fixing the prices of essential foodstuffs, rationing, acquisition and distribution of foodstuffs, management of depots, etc. In September 1943, Food Councils were ordered to be constituted with a view to enlisting the advice and co-operation of non-officials, including representatives of producers, merchants, consumers and other interests, and devising measures to be adopted for the day to day administration of food problems. These Councils are :—

1. A Central Food Council at Bangalore.

2. Food Councils for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

3. District Food Councils for the districts, and a Taluk Food Council for each of the taluks in the State.

283. Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were also included with a view to making these Councils thoroughly representative of all interests.

Fuel Supplies.

284. Firewood and charcoal supplies, which had shown signs of deterioration since the middle of last year, practically broke down in Bangalore in July 1944, as a result of sudden non-co-operation by the fuel dealers and suppliers. Government had to take special measures to bring the situation under control. A large fuel reserve is now being built up in Bangalore and regular distribution is ensured by twenty-two Government depots and eleven Municipal depots, in addition to more than 200 licensed dealers.

Standard Cloth.

285. A revised scheme was sanctioned in April 1944 for the distribution and sale of standard cloth through Government depots and licensed cloth dealers.

286. Sixty-seven lakhs sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-seven yards of cloth were received and 41,13,508 yards were sold. There was a good demand for this cloth

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both on account of its variety and cheapness. The total expenditure on the working of the scheme was about Rs. 3 lakhs.

287. Foodgrains worth Rs. 369 lakhs were purchased within the State during the year under all the schemes. In addition, paddy, rice, millets and pulses to the extent of Rs. 112 lakhs were purchased from outside the State. Standard cloth worth about Rs. 37 lakhs was also purchased.

(ii) Civil Supplies.

288. The Department of Civil Supplies was constituted from the 15th May 1944 for dealing effectively with the administration and enforcement of the several control orders which were promulgated by Government from time to time. Towards the end of the year under report, the work relating to the administration of the Textile Control Orders, which was being attended to by the Department of Industries and Commerce, was taken over by the Department of Civil Supplies, as also the establishment sanctioned by Government in this connection.

289. Among the more important of the control orders dealt with by the Department, the following may be mentioned:—

1. Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order,
2. Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order,
3. Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order,
4. Cotton Cloth (Movements) Control Order,
5. Drugs Control Order,
6. Paper Control (Economy) Order,
7. Paper Control (Distribution) Order,
8. Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Emergency) Act,
9. Cement Rationing Order,
10. Footwear Control Order, and
11. Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order.

290. Separate sections were formed for dealing with the control orders grouped under different heads namely:—

1. Textiles,
2. Drugs and Chemicals and Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Emergency) Act,

3. Miscellaneous and
4. Financial.

291. Proposals for the constitution of advisory committees to advise and help the Controller of Civil Supplies in the working of the different control orders were under the consideration of Government.

292. *Textile Control.*—Action was taken to issue licenses to cloth and yarn dealers as provided for under the Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order and Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, after making necessary investigations into the *bona fides* of the applications. Due publicity was given to the various provisions of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Orders. Steps were also taken to check hoarding and black-marketing in cloth. One license of a cloth dealer was cancelled, six licenses were suspended and prosecution proceedings were instituted in five other cases.

293. *Drugs and Chemicals.*—Under the Drugs Control Order, six manufacturers', twenty-five wholesalers', four importers' and one hundred and forty-two retailers' licenses were issued. Facilities were provided to the dealers to secure additional supplies of drugs of the imported variety as far as possible.

294. *Miscellaneous.*—The promulgation of the Paper Control (Economy) Order and the Paper Control (Distribution) Order, in supersession of the Paper Control Order, was sanctioned during the latter part of the year with a view to bringing the Mysore Orders into line with the Government of India Orders.

295. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Emergency) Act came into force in January 1944. Action was taken in several cases to detect profiteering and arrangements were made to acquire from surplus areas stocks of consumer goods such as cycles, razor blades, boot polishes, pens, lanterns.

296. Proposals for the appointment of a Financial Officer for the Department with a view to carrying out internal audit in the interests of revenue were under the consideration of Government.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

297. The distribution of rainfall by districts, according to seasons, was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1943 to Sept. 1943	Average	Oct. 1943 to March 1944	Average	April 1943 to March 1944	Average
Bangalore ...	24·6	21·9	20·8	9·1	45·4	31·0
Kolar ...	20·8	19·3	18·9	8·9	39·7	28·2
Tumkur ...	17·5	18·3	16·3	7·8	33·8	26·1
Mysore ...	16·4	19·4	15·3	9·6	31·7	29·0
Mandya ...	13·8	18·5	16·5	9·8	30·3	28·3
Hassan ...	27·0	28·7	19·8	10·0	46·8	38·7
Shimoga ...	52·9	49·4	13·1	7·6	66·0	57·0
Kadur ...	64·6	63·2	17·4	10·3	82·0	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	16·9	15·4	11·1	6·6	28·0	22·0
State ...	27·4	27.1	16·6	8·8	44·0	35·9

298. The average for the State is obtained by adding the rainfall of 80 taluk stations and dividing the total by 80.

299. The largest total rainfall for the year (from the 1st July 1943 to 30th June 1944) was 314·20 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga district and the smallest total for the year was 5·92 inches at Tovinkere in the Tumkur district The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours for the year was at Byrapur Estate in the Kadur district where a fall of 19·70 inches of rain was recorded on 1st July 1943.

300. The following statement shows the average yield, in terms of annas, of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State :—

Serial No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horsegram		Cholam		Sugar-cane	
		1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43
1	Bangalore ...	9·66	6·00	7·09	8·00	6·83	6·00	2·50	8·00	5·92	8·00
2	Kolar ...	8·25	4·33	9·09	5·33	8·50	5·50	6·66	5·50	8·09	7·75
3	Tumkur ...	10·00	7·80	10·00	10·00	9·00	8·50	8·00	7·30	10·00	9·30
4	Mysore ...	14·00	10 00	12·00	10·50	14·00	7·00	12 00	7·40	14·50	13·00
5	Mandya ...	13·25	12·50	8·60	10·00	9·40	10·40	9·70	7·90	14·30	14·00
6	Hassan ...	9 00	10·00	7·00	8·00	7·00	7·00	...	8·00	7·00	10·00
7	Kadur ...	9·00	10·50	9·50	8·50	4·66	7·25	2·00	8·66	8·33	9·83
8	Shimoga ...	10·00	10·00	4·50	8·66	7 66	7·00	8·50	8·25	7·00	8·25
9	Chitaldrug ...	10·00	9·50	9·00	7·00	7·00	5·50	9·00	8·00	9·00	9·00
	Average ...	10·35	8.85	8·53	9·50	8·23	7·13	7·30	7·67	9·35	9·90

(ii) Department of Agriculture

301. The Department concentrated its efforts in pursuance of the "Grow More Food" campaign in special areas such as the Irwin Canal area and the Marconahalli area. The work consisted mainly of distribution to raiyats of improved seeds, manure and chemical fertilisers. There was a great demand for Hingar jola in the Hassan and Tumkur districts and in Malvalli, Mandya district. Seed jola was made available from Chitaldrug to these areas to cover an extent of 15,000 acres. General.

302. In the Irwin Canal area, the irrigated ragi scheme, which was started in 1942-43, met with better success during the year. As a result of an intensive propaganda, an area of 15,500 acres was sown in summer with irrigated ragi. Ten thousand two hundred and ninety pallas of improved seed paddy, 1,217 pallas of seed ragi, 460 pallas of seed jola, 3,100 tons of groundnut-cake, 252 tons of mixed fertilisers and 217 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed. The raiyats of the Mandya and Mysore districts appreciated these facilities and undertook the cultivation on a large scale of two new varieties of paddy (S.749 and S.718) which gave high yields, and have begun to repcea the local variety. One

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hundred and forty-eight subvention farms, 2,291 demonstration plots, 895 "A" Farms and 22 central seed multiplication plots were also laid during the year. A Special Officer was appointed to investigate the question of inadequate response to the liberal grant of lands and the offer of other concessions and also to make sure that, in the process of bringing new lands under cultivation, no lands in holding that would be ordinarily cultivated were left fallow. In order to promote intensive cultivation, the Department of Agriculture endeavoured to encourage the growing of summer crops and undertook the supply of improved seeds and manure at concession rates and of agricultural implements and cart materials.

303. Agricultural implements, such as cart materials, ploughs, sugar-cane mills and tools, such as mumties, pick-axes, etc., were distributed to the raiyats on a larger scale during the year, in accordance with the special scheme sanctioned by Government in 1943. Materials worth Rs. 7,33,867 were sold to the raiyats.

Botanical Section.

304. The Botanical Section conducted selection and varietal trials on sugar-cane, cotton, ragi, groundnut, jola, castor, pulses, tobacco and flax. Further selection and acclimatisation was carried out in onions, potatoes, wheat and barley. Two breeding schemes, partly subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, breeding of groundnut and breeding of small millets came into operation on the 1st April 1944. The co-ordinated scheme on pulses passed into its second year; the Mysore (Doddahatti) Cotton Scheme working in its tenth year was extended for another three years. The scheme for breeding thick canes terminated in March 1944.

305. *Sugarcane.*—Many promising seedling canes were under test on the different farms. In a trial of 13 varieties on the Irwin Canal Farm, I. C. 191 gave the highest yield of 41·8 tons of cane per acre. H.M. 661, H.M. 647, Co. 290 and Co. 419 were selected for final tests on the Babbur Farm, along with standard H.M. 607. In the trial of 16 varieties there, I.C. 128 topped the list with an yield of 24 tons and I.C. 29 ranked next. The time taken to give maximum returns of crop was found to differ with different varieties of cane; H. M. 320 gave the

maximum yield in its 13th month, H.M. 647 in its 15th and Co. 419 in its 17th month, while H.M. 661 continued to give a high yield of crop from the 13th to the 17th month without any appreciable fall in the quality of the crop. The addition of bonemeal to oil-cake was found to result in an increase in the crop and an improvement in the physical condition of the soil.

306. *Cotton.*—Among the new M.A. cottons, M.A. 5, M.A. 6, and M.A. 9, were sown over an area of 60 acres in typical cotton-growing belts. Yields of 500 to 600 lbs. of kappas under irrigated conditions and 400 to 500 lbs. of kappas under rain-fed conditions were obtained. On the Irwin Canal Farm, M.A. 5 gave the highest yield as compared with other varieties when sown in February and March, while M.A. 9 and Co. 4 topped the list in January and April, respectively. M.A. 6 gave higher yields than others on the Babbur Farm when sown in July and August and was earlier by one or two weeks.

307. *Egyptian Cottons.*--The Egyptian Cottons, Giza 7 and Giza 12 and S.I.V. 135, were under further trial. Experimental work of Sannahatti cotton was confined to the Babbur Farm. Late Verum, Sel. 69 and 1027 A.L.F. yielded 220 lbs., 188 lbs., and 154 lbs., kappas per acre, respectively, in a trial of 5 varieties. In another trial, N. 14, and C7 gave nearly double the yield of H. 190 (144 lbs.) and Jayavanth, 25 per cent above it and Jarilla, 30 per cent above. In the wilt plot trial, H. 1 and C7 Jayavanth and Sel. 69 gave 273 lbs., 230 lbs., 220 lbs. and 195 lbs., kappas per acre; as compared with 65 lbs. of strain 260-61. A trial was conducted to ascertain whether a Hirsutum would give a better yield than Asiatic cottons in the rain-fed condition of the black cotton soil. M.A. II gave the highest yield closely followed by Sel. 69.

308. *Ragi.*—Several types of late and early ragis were under test. R. 0862 which is popular among the raiyats in the Kar area was multiplied on the Irwin Canal farm for further distribution. R. 0009 also maintained its high yield under irrigated conditions. R. 078 was multiplied on the Babbur Farm for Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts. R. 0833, a late strain, was appreciated by the raiyats as suitable for the Hain season. R. 0324 was

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popular in the irrigated tracts of Malvalli. Hybrid selections having violet compact branching and white compact branching were under study. For the current monsoon, 2,500 pallas of seed ragi were distributed. The use of improved seed ragi and manure distributed to raiyats during the year resulted in an increased production of 85,000 pallas of ragi.

309. *Groundnut.*—Spreading varieties in groundnut were compared with A.H. 25, erect ones with Spanish and late varieties with H.G. 1. Raipur Tatas and Virginia gave 50 per cent extra yield over A.H. 25, H.G. 3 and H.G. 4 in erect varieties gave 12 and 10 per cent rise respectively over the check, Spanish. Hybrids were made both in spreading and erect varieties. Of the early maturing hybrids, five gave an extra yield of 70 per cent over control. Of these, G. 0717 (small Japan × Transvaal) showed possibilities of replacing the commercial type, small Japan. Some Hybrids were found to have fodder and green manurial value. A. Numbiquarae was multiplied on the Irwin Canal Farm.

310. *Castor.*—Among Castors, H. S. 1 from Hyderabad and L. 54 and L. 75 did better than local varieties in several places. H. S. 1 and L. 74 were multiplied for distribution on the Irwin Canal and Hebbal Farms.

311. Potatoes and onions were taken up for experiment. Inter-cropping of these was tried with sugar-cane. In flax, Stormont, Gosarmer, Lisal Monarch and J.W.S. performed well under local conditions.

Chemical Section.

312. Critical studies on the manurial requirements of sugar-cane, paddy, cotton and tobacco, to fix the optimum combination of the important plant foods were continued. Thirty-five trials were in progress at the Government Farms and 25 of these were completed during the year. A quantity of four hundred pounds of nitrogen in the red soils of the Irwin Canal area and 200 lbs. on the heavier soils of the Babbur area was observed to meet the entire demand of the cane crop. Paddy experiments at Nagenahalli and the Irwin Canal farm showed that an increasing application of nitrogen could bring in an appreciable yield. In the reclamation experiments, molasses was seen to be a good de-alkaliser and the green manures and pressmud

improved the quality when supplementing molasses. With the use of nitrogen, a noticeable increase in the yield of seed cotton was also obtained. In co-operation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, a two-year scheme for the preparation of compost was taken up in several municipalities. Demonstrations on the preparation of clean jaggery, boora and crystal sugar were given at different exhibitions.

Mycological Section.

313. Chemicals worth Rs. 6,58,000, were supplied for spraying about 18,000 acres of arecanut gardens. In accordance with the advice of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research regarding the preventive measures against the rusts of wheat and barley, the sowing of wheat and barley during the season—1st April to 15th September—was prohibited. The Section conducted its experiments on several other diseases of field and garden crops, as also a preliminary survey on orange plants.

Entomological Section.

314. In addition to a number of experiments conducted chiefly to test the efficacy of inert and insecticidal materials for the control of insects, biological control of sugarcane stem borers was carried out. Control operations against jola grass-hopper were also conducted in Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts and against the coffee stem borer in Hassan and Kadur districts.

Bee-keeping.

315. The extension work in improved methods of bee-keeping was carried on in 311 villages of the malnad and maidan parts of the State.

316. A survey of the parasite on cattle Tic and Ixodiphagus Mysorensis, as also of the imported fluted scale insect, was made in collaboration with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Fisheries Section.

317. A survey of the fisheries of tanks and rivers in Bethamangala and Seringapatam divisions of the Fisheries scheme was conducted. All the species of fishes collected from different parts of the State were identified in the laboratory. Parasitic worms from a dozen species of food fishes were collected for identification. A comprehensive scheme for the development of fisheries will shortly be undertaken.

Experimental Farms : Hebbal Farm.

318. The area under cultivation was 55¾ acres of dry lands and 15 acres of wet lands. Ragi and groundnuts

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continued to be the main crops on dry lands and paddy and sugar-cane on wet lands. The practice of raising two crops of paddy successfully, followed by a season of rest and crop of sunhemp, was continued.

Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahalli.

319. The total produce of paddy on the Nagenahalli farm was 54,452 seers, giving an average yield per acre of 1,362 seers. Thirty-four thousand seven hundred and nine seers of paddy were distributed from the station for seed purposes. S. 718 maintained its high yield. Statistical trials were conducted with short duration summer paddies and punaji paddies.

Babbur Farm.

320. The dry land area under cultivation was 57 acres and 36 guntas. In addition, wild rubber was planted on 3 acres. Cotton and thogari, jola and thogari, castor and thogari, navane and sajje, and castor and horse-gram were tried as mixture crops on the dry lands. The area under cotton was 14 acres and 24 guntas.

321. Sugar-cane, paddy, cotton, ragi, fodder jola and sunhemp were grown in wet lands on 68 acres and 36 guntas. Coconut gardens and orchards occupied 26 acres and 12 guntas. With a total production of 114 tons, the yield of sugar-cane averaged 14¼ tons per acre. Paddy grown on 9 acres and 10 guntas yielded on an average 16 pallas per acre. The coconut plants improved in condition and yielded 6,027 nuts.

Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur.

322. The extent under cultivation was 66 acres of Arabica old coffee, 17 acres of young coffee, 42 acres new clearings, including Robusta, 2 acres cardamom, 3 acres orchards and 1¼ acres cinchona. The farm realisations amounted to Rs. 18,012. A number of experiments to study the coffee stem borer and its control were in progress. Several fruits, spice and economic plants were also under trial.

Cardamom Research Station, Kadamane.

323. A total extent of 1½ acres was planted with the variety, Typica Mysoreanis, Laxifloria and Major and selections from the Coffee Station at Balehonnur. Soil media for nursery and effective transplants were studied. Entomological work was conducted on Manjarabad plants.

Irwin Canal Farm.

324. Forty acres of sugar-cane were newly planted during the year ; 62 acres of cane were harvested, supplying 1,098 tons for the jaggery unit on the farm, 368·2 tons to

the sugar-cane factory at Mandya, and 579,700 setts for farm planting as well as outside supply. Paddy was grown on 47 acres and 30 guntas (20 acres and 30 guntas summer paddy of previous year and 27 acres monsoon paddy of the current year were harvested).

325. Cotton was sown on 16 acres and 23 guntas. Tobacco was planted on 14 acres and 10 guntas. Sixty thousand six hundred and eighty-five lbs. of grown tobacco leaves were obtained and sold to the Mysore Tobacco Company. Seventeen thousand tobacco seedlings were also raised and supplied to the Company.

326. R.0870, R.0384, R.0834 ragis were harvested from 31 acres and 20 guntas of land. Groundnut, including A.numbiquarae, was harvested from 7 acres and 30 guntas. Six acres and 20 guntas of coconut garden were in yield; 2 acres and 30 guntas of land consisted of pine-apples. The jaggery unit prepared 7,092 maunds of ordinary jaggery, 898 maunds of cream jaggery and 45 maunds of sugar.

327. Twenty-seven diploma students of the Mysore Agricultural School, Hebbal, 13 students from the Somanahalli Kannada Agricultural School and one Revenue Probationer received training on the farm.

Agricultural Education:

(a) Mysore Agricultural School, Hebbal.

328. There were 80 students on the roll, including 2 students from Ceylon, for the regular course. One demonstrator from the Gwalior State and one social worker from Bombay were at the school for training in clean jaggery-making and general farming, respectively. Among the regular students, there were 35 scholarship-holders; 9 scholarships were contributed by the District Boards and 2 from private endowments. Out of 27 students that sat for the diploma examination in April 1944, 19 were declared eligible.

(b) Vernacular Agricultural Schools.

(i) Ramakrishna Krishisala.

329. The School opened with 11 students in each of the junior and senior classes; 79 acres of the school estate were cultivated with the help of the students.

(ii) Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala.

330. There were 15 students in this institution and the courses of instruction were the same as in previous years.

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(iii) Somanahalli Agricultural School.

331. There were 14 students on the roll, of whom 11 got through in the final year examination held in March 1944.

Agricultural Colonies.

332. The three colonies—Kalamuddanadoddi, Nelamakanahalli and Gowdagere—in the Irwin Canal area worked satisfactorily with a strength of 29 candidates. The colonists have raised crops, such as tobacco, cotton and paddy, fetching in most cases, a net realisation ranging on an average from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 each. Eleven colonists, out of 15 selected, who joined the colony at Marconahalli last year, took up agricultural operations and raised crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, groundnut etc. As an additional extent of 50 acres of land was acquired, five more colonists were selected.

Board of Agriculture.

333. The Board of Agriculture was engaged in examining various proposals for up-grading the local breeds and increasing the number of live-stock in the State. The scheme for assisting cattle breeders by leasing to them sufficient pasture land on a concession basis was continued. Proposals for encouraging the dairy industry are under active consideration. The establishment of three sheep farms has been sanctioned with a view to raising and distributing suitable stud rams in sheep-breeding areas.

(iii) Sericulture.

Market conditions of the silk industry.

334. The price of the standard quality cocoons, giving a renditta of 18 to 1, was fixed at Re. 0-14-6 per lb. in June 1943. This price was revised monthly on the basis of the cost of living index and in June 1944, stood at Rs. 1-1-0 per lb. of standard quality cocoons, giving a renditta of 18 to 1. Commercial transactions in 69 lakhs of lbs. of cocoons were conducted in the cocoon markets of the State during the year, of which the filatures purchased 20 lakhs and 10 thousand lbs. of cocoons; the rest were purchased by charka reelers. In order to make the Coccon Control Order of 1943 more effective, certain amendments were made to the order in April 1944. The starting of 10 more cocoon markets was sanctioned, in addition to 41

sanctioned in the previous year. Government also sanctioned the payment of a remuneration of Rs. 10 per month to the members (representatives of reelers and rearers) of the committees for the grading of cocoons in the markets.

335. Measures to prevent unauthorised dealings in cocoons and silk were taken. In pursuance of these, charka licenses in certain areas of the Bangalore and Kolar Divisions had to be cancelled wholesale at the end of April 1944.

336. As the old method of estimating the yield of silk from cocoons by appearance and feel led to some difficulties, a new method of basing the estimate of yield of silk from cocoons on the reelable silk content was brought into use in all cocoon markets in March 1944. This new method, which is now in an experimental stage, is being verified with the actual reeling results of test lots in the Government filature at Kankanhalli.

Mulberry cultivation.

337. The area under mulberry in the State was about 75,000 (65,000) acres during the year. An order was issued in May 1944 that sericulturists should obtain the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioners of districts for planting mulberry on new lands. This step was taken in order to check the tendency in some parts of the State to take to mulberry cultivation at the expense of food crops.

Seed supply.

338. Twenty-five (20) crores of Mysore seed cocoons were produced during the year. Out of 73 (72) aided grainages on the roll, 66 worked to full capacity. The establishment of 16 new aided grainages was sanctioned. The total number of disease-free layings prepared and supplied by Government and aided grainages was 218·5 lakhs (176 lakhs were cross breeds), as against 225 lakhs in 1942-43, of which 173 lakhs were cross breeds.

Research experiments and propaganda.

339. The Harijan Sericultural Colonies at Chikkamannugudde, Channapatna taluk, Alakere and Bilidevalaya, Kunigal taluk, turned out good work and supplied good Mysore race seed cocoons.

340. The starting of a fully equipped sericultural farm and grainage at Dodballapur was sanctioned in March 1944.

341. Silk worm eggs of the univoltine races, obtained from the Chinese Government (Chungking) through the Government of India, were reared, yielding good results

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when reared both as pure races and as cross breeds with the Mysore race of silk worms.

342. A scheme for the introduction of sericulture in Honnali taluk was sanctioned in October 1943. Ten acres of land were planted with mulberry by the raiyats.

343. The Fifth Provincial Sericultural Conference was held at Devanhalli on the 27th May 1944. The Conference, which was opened by the Dewan, adopted several useful resolutions calculated to improve and develop the industry.

344. The scheme of filature expansion, which was undertaken last year at the instance of the Government of India, is making satisfactory progress.

345. A building for the Silk Conditioning and Testing House at Channapatna is under construction and part of the machinery for the purpose has been received recently. Pending the completion of the building, arrangements have been made for testing and grading of silk at the Silk Farm at Channapatna.

346. Some of the sections in the Mysore Silk Control Order were amended in April 1944, with a view mainly to covering the cases of unauthorised possession of silk. A system of licensing weaving and throwing establishments was also introduced in order to check the unauthorised possession of silk. A quantity of 225,372 lbs. of silk was received since the inception of the control scheme up to 30th June 1944. A sum of Rs. 37,34,241 has been paid to the reelers for the supply of silk received at the depots. The disposal of this silk is expected to yield a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs, resulting in a gross surplus of about Rs. 42 lakhs. This surplus is to be distributed in three equal parts among the rearers, reelers and a Silk Development Fund created for the future development of the industry in the State. A first instalment of Rs. 6 lakhs has been distributed so far in this manner and arrangements for the distribution of the balance are being made.

347. A separate police organisation for the prevention of the black-market and of the smuggling of cocoons and silk under the Cocoon and Silk Control Orders, 1943, has been sanctioned.

348. One hundred and three cases of smuggling of silk were registered during the year, of which 24 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 79 pending at the end of the year. Smuggling of Silk.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

349. During the year, the holding of all cattle fairs and shows was stopped owing to the wide prevalence of rinderpest in all parts of the State. The disease was promptly attended to and, towards the close of the year, it was well under control. The total number of outbreaks registered during the year was 4,445. The number of animals protected by preventive inoculation was 10,28,102 (191,689). The number of outbreaks of anthrax was 1,031 (1,605) and the number of animals protected was 7,175 (20,838). Three hundred and four cases of black-quarter were registered and 33,556 inoculations were performed. The incidence of hæmorrhagic septicæmia was not very serious as in previous years; 320 (553) outbreaks were registered and 23,034 (65,308) inoculations were performed. Contagious diseases.

350. The total number of veterinary institutions during the year was 89 (84). Dispensaries were newly opened at Yelanhanka, Nuggehalli, Yeslur, Narasimharajapura and Malleswaram. Some philanthropic gentlemen donated buildings for opening new dispensaries during the year. *Rajamantrapravina* H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, laid the foundation stones of the dispensaries at Tyamagondlu, Sarjapura and Bannur and opened the Veterinary dispensary at Nuggehalli, Channarayapatna taluk. The X-ray building, donated by Messrs. Oblappa & Sons, Bangalore City, was completed. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 662,632 (438,616) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 23,481 (27,250) and 54,391 (48,888), respectively. The annual subvention of Rs. 600 to the Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals was continued. In response to the public demand, the Infirmary was permanently taken over by the Department from the 1st March 1944. Veterinary Institutions.

351. The Veterinary officers, in the course of their tours, treated 71,586 (114,869) cases, operated on 1,357 Rural Veterinary Aid.

(1,573) animals and castrated 35,198 (66,797) animals. The number of villages visited by them was 54,391 (19,145). Castration of scrub bulls continued to be an important item of the scheme for the improvement of cattle in the villages.

(v) The Serum Institute.

352. The Institute continued to manufacture biologicals for the control of the several contagious diseases of live-stock in the State. During the year, the Institute had to work very strenuously to meet the very heavy demand for anti-rinderpest serum and rinderpest virus for the control of the disease which broke out in a virulent form almost simultaneously in all parts of the State. A sub-depot for the production of rinderpest goat virus was opened for four and half months at Shimoga to meet the immediate demand in the districts of Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug. Over 2½ million doses of biologicals were issued. Of these, more than 1½ million doses were supplied for the control of rinderpest among cattle within the State. The preparation on a commercial scale of anti-rabic treatment vaccine for animals has been taken up at the Serum Institute. A net income of Rs. 2,62,575 was realized during the year from the manufacture of biological products.

Live-Stock Section.

353. *Amrit Mahal.*—As in the previous year, there was only one Amrit Mahal Range for the whole State, with headquarters at Tiptur and four Amrit Mahal herds. At the commencement of the year, there was a strength of 1,074 animals, consisting of 256 males and 818 females. There were 108 births and 227 deaths during the year, the heavy mortality being due to the outbreak of rinderpest and sadverse easonal conditions. The total demand for the Amrit Mahal section under all heads, inclusive of the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 79,363. A sum of Rs. 25,077 (33,476) was collected. An extent of 3,794 acres and 30 guntas was surrendered to the Revenue Department for purposes of cultivation.

354. An extent of 6,295 acres and 17 guntas (5,301 acres and 30 guntas) was leased out temporarily for the cultivation of gram.

Cattle Breeding Stations.

355. The total strength of animals in all the five Cattle Breeding Stations and four Amrit Mahal Herds, including the Hebbal Dairy Farm, was 2,936 (2,202). One hundred and fifteen animals were sold during the year.

Sheep Breeding.

356. There were six Sheep-bredeers' Associations at Kolar, Mysore, Bangalore, Channarayapatna, Closepet and Nagamangala. These associations are the co-ordinating centres between the flock-owners and the Department in the work of improvement of stock in the State. The main functions of these associations are being directed in educating the flock-owners in the improved methods of maintenance, shearing, dosing for worms, castration, and control of diseases of sheep. The Department provides a sheep expert and secretarial and field staff to assist the flock-owners and also to help in the marketing of wool, disposal of surplus stock and supply of breeding rams. The number of sheep dipped with 'Kymac' lotion in all the six associations was 39,574. The total quantity of wool collected was 10,036 lbs. In addition, under the auspices of the associations at Kolar and Closepet, a blanket-weaving section has also been opened. Two hundred and forty-eight blankets were manufactured and sold. A sum of Rs. 4,975 was realised.

357. A Live-Stock Improvement Advisory Committee, under the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, was constituted during the year to suggest ways and means to improve live-stock and draw up plans for the future organisation. Orders were issued prohibiting the export of cattle from the State to other States and Provinces in order to conserve the pedigree stock and prevent indiscriminate exports and consequent depletion. Indiscriminate slaughter of useful cattle, especially cows, for the supply of beef to the military camps, was also prohibited. Subventions of land and money for salvage of dry cattle to the Dairy Cattle Society at Nagarbavi were granted.

358. There were seven aided cattle breeders, as against 8 in the previous year. Eighteen stud bulls and six stud buffalo bulls were maintained at the veterinary institutions and the total number of cows covered during the year was 2,582, while that of buffaloes covered was 920. One hundred and thirty-eight Amrit Mahal bulls and bull

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calves and four Murrah buffalo-bulls were also supplied to the villagers for breeding purposes.

Mysore Sheep-breeding scheme.

359. The work under the Mysore Sheep-breeding scheme, subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was continued in accordance with the approved technical programme. The object of the scheme is to work out the possibilities of improving the quality and quantity of wool of the indigenous breeds under proper feeding, breeding care and management. The scheme, which was sanctioned for three years in the first instance from 1940, has been extended for another three years. A short course of training in sheep breeding was held and nine students out of ten, who underwent the training, passed successfully.

Poultry Farms.

360. There were nine poultry farms during the year as against ten in the previous year. The strength of all the poultry units, including the Dodballapur and Closepet Rural Welfare Centres, was 1,247 (1,685) birds. White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and Black Minorcas were the important foreign birds maintained at these farms. A special course in poultry farming was held in the months of April and May 1944 at Hebbal and Dodballapur for eight weeks, and out of 13 students, 12 passed out successfully in the examination. Improved farming methods and representative specimens of birds, eggs, etc., were exhibited at all the taluk and hobli conferences. The total realisations, including the value of the new stock raised during the year, amounted to Rs. 9,578 (Rs. 18,433) and the expenditure to Rs. 17,856 (Rs. 16,335).

(vi) Condition of the People.

361. The rainfall during the year was more than that in the previous year in all the districts of the State except Tumkur, Mandya and Shimoga. Generally speaking, the rainfall was timely and adequate although some amount of damage was caused to standing crops in some parts of the malnad areas owing to heavy rains in October and November 1943. There was no sign of distress in any of the districts except in some villages in Bagepalli taluk in Kolar district and in Pavagada taluk in Tumkur district. Necessary relief measures were taken in the affected parts The out-turn of wet and dry crops was also good

except in respect of jola, the average out-turn of which was less than fifty per cent of the normal.

362. As a result of favourable seasonal conditions, timely and adequate rainfall, good yield of crops and the high prices of agricultural produce that ruled in the markets, there was general improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists. Consequently, there were better collections of Government dues, as compared with the previous years.

363. In view of the improvement in agricultural conditions, the several concessions in the matter of payment of land revenue and other miscellaneous demands, which were being sanctioned from year to year in the preceding years, were discontinued.

364. The markets were well supplied with food-grains and they were available at controlled rates. The cooly classes found sufficient labour in the several industrial and irrigation schemes undertaken both by Government and private enterprise and also in the several military works. They were well paid.

365. Public health was generally good in all parts of the State. The agricultural stock had sufficient food and water.

Cattle mortality.

366. There was an increase, as compared with the previous year, in the total cattle mortality and this was due mainly to the prevalence of rinderpest in the State in a virulent form, particularly in parts of the Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts. The spread of rinderpest, blackquarter and other epidemics was promptly brought under control by preventive measures taken by the officers of the Veterinary Department in co-operation with the officers of the Revenue Department.

Accidental fires.

367. Four hundred and sixty-nine (616) cases of accidental fires were reported and these resulted in the loss of 15 (15) human lives, 21 (333) head of cattle and property estimated at Rs. 2,28,377 (Rs. 2,74,230). Loans aggregating Rs. 2,005 were granted for the construction of tiled houses, besides the free grant of building materials in all deserving cases. Grants out of the Distress Relief Fund and remission of assessment were given to the sufferers in the accidental fires in the Shimoga and Kadur districts.

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(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

368. The following statement indicates the progress made by the co-operative movement in the State during the year :—

Particulars	1942—43	1943—44	Increase + or decrease -
Number of societies	2,091	2,407	+ 316
Number of members	160,048	199,597	+ 39,549
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid-up share capital	58,31,581	66,58,356	+ 8,26,775
Deposits held	1,63,42,446	1,86,95,581	+ 23,53,135
Loans from central financing banks ...	31,16,226	28,75 161	— 2,41,065
Loans from Government ...	1,48,983	1,00,638	— 48,345
Reserve Fund	39,47,443	40,78,090	+ 1,30,647
Other Funds	14,40,070	10,86,484	— 3,53,586
Total working capital	3,08,26,749	3,34,94,310	+ 26,67,561
Net profits	5,82,350	7,60,434	+ 1,78,134
Total turnover	12,42,77,997	14,74,65,372	+2,32,37,375
Loans issued during the year ...	1,18,03,986	1,21,40,629	+ 3,36 643
Loans recovered during the year ...	1,19,71,502	1,23,55,141	+ 3,83,639
Loans outstanding at the end of the year.	1,89,28,888	1,92,13,137	+ 2,84,241
Loans overdue at the end of the year ...	59,09,478	39,50,169	— 19,59,309

Loans.

369. Loans to the extent of Rs. 38,16,300 (Rs. 27,79,400) were issued to the members for productive purposes, Rs. 27,20,500 (Rs. 28,16,200) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 7,24,800 (Rs. 13,08,509) for the construction, purchase and repair of houses, Rs. 1,51,200 (Rs. 1,57,800) for payment of land revenue and other miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 34,33,100 (Rs. 25,32,600) for purposes of maintenance and Rs. 12,89,700 (Rs. 22,09,500) for non-productive purposes.

370. The percentage of overdues for all classes of societies decreased from 33·4 in the previous year to 24·2. In the case of central societies, the improvement was from 67·4 to 52·0 per cent, in the case of agricultural societies, from 49·8 to 39·8 per cent and as regards non-agricultural societies from 24·5 to 14·0 per cent. The percentage of overdues in the case of land mortgage societies fell from 4·8 to 1·6 and the Central Land Mortgage Bank had no overdues at all.

371. Large increases in the commodity prices and land values were taken advantage of by the members of all classes of societies for reducing the overdue loans.

Central Banks.

372. There were at the end of the year four central banks, *viz.*, the Apex Bank, and the three District Banks of Mysore, Shimoga and Chickmagalur. The District Banks were in the process of being wound up as their work was not satisfactory. The Apex Bank issued loans to the primary societies affiliated to it. It was also functioning as a central co-operative house-building society for financing co-operative house-building societies in the State. The number of its individual members decreased from 167 to 159 while the membership of the society increased from 1,128 to 1,162 in spite of the cessation from membership of many societies on account of cancellation of their registration.

Agricultural Societies.

373. The agricultural societies consisted of 1,592 ordinary credit societies, 70 land mortgage societies, 32 supply societies, 34 grain banks, 40 marketing societies and 29 miscellaneous societies.

374. The agricultural credit societies had a total membership of 70,908, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 13,07,565 (Rs. 12,53,878) and a total working capital of Rs. 43,50,786. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 21,10,727 (Rs. 23,95,013) and recovered Rs. 20,33,847 (Rs. 19,77,389), reducing the percentage of overdues from 46·8 to 40·5.

Supply Societies.

375. The agricultural supply and sale societies had a membership of 1,217, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 18,417 and a total working capital of Rs. 1,04,370. Many of the agricultural societies undertook the distribution of controlled goods.

Non-agricultural Societies.

376. There were 635 (561) societies of this class at the end of the year. Of these, 412 were credit institutions, 152 consumers' societies, 65 weavers' and other industrial societies and 6 miscellaneous ones. They had a total membership of 111,728 (87,708), a paid-up share capital of Rs. 45,58,853 (Rs. 41,51,907), deposits amounting to Rs. 125,46,011 (Rs. 188,02,810), a total working capital of Rs. 203,58,089 (Rs. 186,68,960) and a reserve fund of Rs. 25,09,381 (Rs. 24,33,222). Their net profits rose from Rs. 3,44,064 to Rs. 5,08,161. The percentage of overdues to demand was 1·40 as against 24·5 in the previous year.

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Urban Societies.

377. There were 412 (370) urban societies with a membership of 75,548, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 36,75,565 (Rs. 33,48,040) and a working capital of Rs. 171,00,261 (Rs. 155,03,860). They issued to members loans to the extent of Rs. 76,15,682 (Rs. 57,77,029) and recovered Rs. 76,03,724 (Rs. 69,58,969), the net profits earned by them being Rs. 3,71,105 (Rs. 2,71,576).

Consumers' Societies.

378. There were 152 (123) consumers' societies with a membership of 33,657 (27,096) and a working capital of Rs. 29,82,952 (Rs. 29,03,577). Their turnover resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,30,845. These co-operative societies continued to play an important part in the distribution of foodgrains both in urban and rural areas. There were also 473 ordinary credit societies, both in urban and rural areas, which undertook the distribution of controlled as well as other articles of domestic consumption and use. They purchased articles worth of Rs. 2,15,86,463 and their sales amounted to Rs. 2,22,17,825. These institutions worked as suitable agencies for an equitable distribution of consumers' goods to the public. There were 40 agricultural marketing societies, of which 11 had not started work, with a total membership of 3,317 and a total working capital of Rs. 9,63,800. The war has given an impetus to the consumers' movement and it is definitely recognised that the public can be protected against the exploitation and profiteering by merchants only through co-operative organisations, whose working is characterised by a spirit of service and not actuated by the profit motive.

House building Societies.

379. The house-building societies numbered 30 (28). They had a membership of 3,834, a share capital of Rs. 1,76,216 (Rs. 1,52,732) and a total working capital of Rs. 8,23,945 (Rs. 8,92,295). Five of these institutions did not start work during the year. The net profits realised by them amounted to Rs. 26,308. The exorbitant prices of building materials and the high cost of labour deterred the members from undertaking construction work, with the result that there was a decrease in the number of applications for loans for building construction purposes.

Employees' Societies.

380. The number of societies of this kind at the close of the year was 215, with a membership of 26,723, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9,55,830 (Rs. 8,47,755), a total working capital of Rs. 31,44,335 (Rs. 27,74,915). The

deposits attracted by them and the total reserve fund at their credit were Rs. 9,39,670 and Rs. 3,38,425, respectively. They had a turnover of Rs. 2,75,31,216, realising a net profit of Rs. 1,18,465. A special feature of the working of these societies is the recovery of their dues by deduction from out of the salaries of the employees at the time of disbursement and this resulted in the successful working of the institutions during the year.

Co-operative Societies for Depressed Classes.

381. There were 141 (153) co-operative societies for depressed classes at the end of the year, with a membership of 3,843 and a share capital of Rs. 27,416. They had a working capital of Rs. 89,373 and their reserve fund was Rs. 12,348. The exhibits of the society which were on show at the Dasara Exhibition attracted the attention of the visitors.

Ladies' Societies.

382. The main objects of the societies are the inculcation of the habit of thrift among ladies and the grant of facilities for home industries. There were 10 societies, with a membership of 1,108, a share capital of Rs. 19,912 and a total working capital of Rs. 28,344.

Land Mortgage Scheme.

383. At the beginning of the year, the scheme was in operation in 67 taluks, 3 sub-taluks and a portion of one taluk, with 66 societies working in the area. Four land mortgage societies were registered during the year, bringing the total number of land mortgage societies to 70.

The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.

384. The Bank had a membership of 233 (216), a paid-up share share capital of Rs. 2,03,000 (Rs. 1,54,000) and a working capital of Rs. 22,18,876 (Rs. 20,26,615). It issued loans to the extent of Rs. 3,15,970 (Rs. 3,38,685). Long-term loans aggregating Rs. 25,63,907 in 2,409 cases were sanctioned by the Bank from the commencement of its working. A noticeable feature of the recoveries during the year was the repayment of a sum of Rs. 1,37,000 in advance of the due dates.

385. A subvention of Rs. 7,500 was given by Government to the Bank during the year in order to enable it to reduce the rate of interest on loans by one per cent.

Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies.

386. The primary land mortgage societies numbered 70 (66), with a membership of 10,371 (9,597). They had a share capital of Rs. 2,06,256 (Rs. 1,87,955) and a working capital of Rs. 21,02,260 (Rs. 19,57,012). They issued

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loans to the extent of Rs. 2,92,450 (Rs. 3,42,947) and recovered Rs. 1,90,225 (Rs. 1,69,695) towards principal, reducing the percentage of overdues appreciably from 4·5 to 1·6.

Acts and Rules.

387. There were no amendments to the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act during the year. Rule 18 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Rules was amended reducing the maximum rate of dividend on share capital in co-operative societies to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum. Rule 16 was amended enhancing the arbitrators' fees to eight annas per dispute. Rule 21 regarding the removal of officers of co-operative societies was amended making it more comprehensive. Rule 38 placing certain restrictions on the admission of members and Rule 39 disqualifying near relatives of paid employees of societies for membership of the committees of management were newly added during the year. The question of amending the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act in certain important aspects is under consideration.

Expenditure.

388. The expenditure on the working of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,915 (Rs. 1,56,120).

General.

389. The thirtieth Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore during the Dasara, 1943, under the presidentship of *Mushir-ul-Mulk* J. Mohamed Imam, Minister for Public Works and Industries. The All-India Co-operators' Day was celebrated throughout the State on the first Saturday in November 1943. The appreciation by the public of the services rendered by the co-operative societies, as evidenced by the increasing demand for membership in the well-established consumers' societies, and for more societies of this type even in the rural areas, is a hopeful augury for the expansion and development of distributive aspect of co-operation. Both large and small societies made contributions of money to Hospital funds, the Red Cross Fund and the Mysore War Fund. The silver jubilee celebrations in respect of a number of societies were of great educational value.

390. A "Small Savings" scheme has been recently sanctioned, in co-operation with the Government of India, to popularise the Post Office 12-Year National Savings

Certificates which provide to the poorer classes of the people in particular, a convenient and profitable means of investing their small savings. The supervision of the working of this scheme has been entrusted to the Department of Co-operation.

(viii) Forests.

391. The area of State forests, reserved lands, and village and minor forests at the close of the year was 4,422·15 (4,413·12) square miles, made up of the following:—

	Square miles.
State Forests and Plantations ...	3,385·43
Reserves under Section 35	80·07
Minor Forests	407·57
Village Forests	89·98
Total ...	4,422·15

Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

392. Out of 41 (49) blocks which were due for settlement, one was notified under Section 4 and three under Section 35 of the Mysore Forest Act. Twenty-one miles and 5 furlongs of permanent 'D' lines and 10 miles of preliminary 'D' lines were demarcated during the year at a cost of Rs. 320. The progress in this important work was impeded on account of the scarcity and costliness of labour. Topographical survey of eight forest blocks, including both State Forests and Reserves, covering an area of 50 square miles and of five tiger blocks covering an area of 359·34 acres was completed.

393. A sum of Rs. 39,751 (Rs. 31,214) was spent on the construction of new roads, new works and repairs.

General.

394. Areas under regeneration and exploited coupes were, as usual, closed to grazing all the year round. The seasonal conditions were very favourable for natural regeneration. Rainfall was generally above average, timely and well distributed. Three lakhs ninety-seven thousand five hundred and forty-nine animals were admitted into forests and of these 51,461 animals grazed free of charge or by rights allowed under settlement or otherwise. Grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 53,849.

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Natural Regeneration.

395. Systems of management that rely on natural regeneration by seeding were confined to evergreen forests. The method adopted for securing regeneration consisted of removal of over-mature trees supplemented by improvement fellings to favour young growth. Various operations were undertaken in the several divisions to supplement natural regeneration and improve density and quality of the natural stock.

Artificial Regeneration.

396. There was a setback in the execution of the planned programme of artificial regeneration of exploited, areas and of reafforestation of barren tracts, principally because of acute labour shortage. The allocation of extensive areas for cultivation under the "Grow More Food" campaign affected departmental operations in the maidan divisions adversely, as the raiyats who in normal times came forward to plough the areas selected for reafforestation, were otherwise engaged on tilling lands obtained by them for raising food crops. An area of 277 acres of teak plantations was formed during the year by the customary method of clearfelling of selected areas, burning of debris, followed by pre-monsoon planting with stumps of one year old nursery-raised teak seedlings at an espacement of 6 feet. Fourteen thousand *cinchona ledgeriana* seedlings were put out at Kemmangandi. In the Bhadravathi and Maidan Divisions 129½ acres and 682½ acres of fuel plantations respectively were formed and 930 acres were cleared and made ready for regeneration in the ensuing raining season. Weeding, cleaning, mulching, thinning and cutting back of malformed stems and struggling bushy plants, removal of climbers, lopping of branches of trees infected with Loranthus, uprootal of *lantana* and stubbing of grasses were attended to in all plantations in accordance with working plan prescriptions and sylvicultural requirements.

Nurseries.

397. All permanent nurseries continued to be maintained in good condition. In addition to the raising of planting material required for stocking areas taken up for artificial regeneration, a large number of ornamental plants and plants of economic importance were raised and supplied to village panchayets and other agencies engaged on schemes of rural development.

398. Lands measuring 845 acres in the forests of Bangalore district and 710 acres in the forests of Chitaldrug district were given out for temporary cultivation of food crops with the object of getting the whole area afforested free of cost simultaneously under the Taungya system. As a further inducement to do substantial afforestation work, a few acres of land adjacent to Taungya plots were given out for permanent cultivation. The total extent of forest lands given out during the year for permanent cultivation subject to payment of land-tax, was 353 acres. In response to the scheme of rural reconstruction introduced by Government in October 1942, several thousands of plants were supplied from the nurseries to the Amildars and hobli workers for being planted in selected hoblis. Intense propaganda was conducted in order to induce village panchayets, hobli workers and National War Front workers to raise topes in villages for recreation grounds and thus improve their forest resources also.

Exploitation of timber.

399. The total quantity of timber collected departmentally was 791,690 c.ft. Three lakhs fifty-eight thousand and sixty-four cubic feet of timber were utilised for conversion into sleepers and sizes in demand and 533,313 c.ft. of logs were supplied to the Defence Services and Government concerns or disposed of by auction. Departmental supplies of timber during the year for war purposes amounted to 74,904 c.ft. of logs, 64,949·50 cft. of sawn sizes and 37,895 ballies. The balance of stock in storage depots at the close of the year was 51,500 c.ft. of logs, 33,162·50 c.ft. of sawn materials and 10,855 ballies.

400. The Mysore Plywood Corporation, which entered into an agreement for exploitation of the ghat forests in the Hassan Division, removed 36,074 c.ft., of round logs suitable for manufacture of plywoods during the year. The Mysore Match Company hold a monopoly in the Shimoga district for soft woods suitable for match splints and boxes and collected 42,023 c.ft. of logs. Removals of other private agencies accounted for the extraction of timber valued at Rs. 43,742.

401. As in previous years, timbers were supplied at concession rates for special purposes. To stimulate manufacture of bullock carts, not only was timber supplied at

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concessional rates, but as many as 845 sets of cart materials were also prepared departmentally and distributed through the Department of Agriculture amongst the needy raiyats in various parts of the State. The Department undertook the supply of the timber required for the assembling of 2,000 carts for the Department of Agriculture and 1,000 carts for the Department of Food Supplies. A total number of 2,046 sets of wheel and body materials were made, of which 1,031 were sold through the Departments of Industries and Agriculture. Raw materials in forest produce required for local cottage industries were allowed to be collected either free of charge or under favourable seigniorage. Free grants of timber and other building materials were also made in deserving cases for reconstruction of houses destroyed by fire or for construction of suitable dwelling houses by landless Adikarnatakas. The estimated value of forest produce removed by free grantees and right holders amounted to Rs. 46,143. Over 9½ lakhs of wooden battery separators were manufactured, a large portion of which was sold. The demand for these is increasing.

Bamboos.

402. Departmental extraction was for supply to the Defence Services and to the Mysore Paper Mills; 1,260,693 bamboos (including splits) of assorted dimensions and 3,165,584 sq. ft. of bamboo matting were supplied to the former and 421 tons to the latter. The value of the bamboos extracted by private agency increased by Rs. 1,350.

Sandalwood.

403. The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 930 tons and was added on to the stock on hand. The supplies to the Sandalwood Oil Factory came to 937 tons and 382 tons were sold in retail and through agents. The market for sandalwood tended to be firmer and the rates for sales were revised and enhanced to bring them in line with the rates obtained in the auctions held periodically by the Madras and Coorg Governments. The revenue for the year from the sale of sandalwood amounted to Rs. 2,74,830.

Fuel.

404. Sixty thousand one hundred and eighty-two tons of fuel and 149,83 tons of charcoal were collected for supply to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works; 1,383 tons of charcoal were supplied to the Ferro Alloy Plant and 5,552 tons of fuel to the other industrial concerns located at Mysore.

The Sandalwood Oil Factory at Shimoga and the Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati obtained 1,996 tons and 250 tons, respectively. Departmental action was taken to supplement supplies of fuel and charcoal reaching Bangalore City, through private agencies ; 3,661 tons of fuel and 36,513 bags of charcoal collected by departmental agency were brought to Bangalore and Mysore cities and released from time to time through co-operative societies and fair price depots established by Government.

405. The progress of supplies was, however, impeded on account of the acute shortage of labour, difficulties in transport which were further accentuated during the year by the heavy mortality from rinderpest and the inadequacy of railway waggons on the meter gauge line. Towards the end of the year, Government assumed power under the Defence of India rules to control the maximum retail selling rates for fuel and charcoal at Bangalore. Arrangements for the intensive exploitation of the forests situated within economic transport distance of Bangalore were also made simultaneously. The total value of fuel and charcoal removed by private agency amounted to Rs. 1,67,035.

406. Sixty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-eight c.ft. of logs were received at the Mills for conversion and 29,211 c.ft. of sawn sizes were obtained by the conversion of 54,676 c.ft. of logs. Of the 43,450 c.ft. that came up for disposal, 19,039 c.ft. were auctioned and 18,056·5 c.ft. were utilised for meeting the indents from Government departments and the Defence Services. Saw Mill.

407. Fifty-nine thousand four hundred and seven sleepers and 3,037 poles of assorted dimensions were received at the Plant for supply to indentors after antiseptic treatment. Eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight c.ft. was pressure-treated with 'Ascu', including 3,542 c.ft. of sawn sizes sent by private industries for treatment. Forty-one thousand and thirty-three treated sleepers and 1,724 poles for electric transmission were supplied to the Mysore State Railways and the Mysore Electrical Department. Six thousand three hundred and sixty-seven sleepers, 85 poles and 494 fencing posts were supplied to various other indentors. Wood Preservation Plant.

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Forest Research Laboratory.

408. There was a gradual intensification of research methods to acquire a fuller knowledge of the mechanical, physical and chemical properties of indigenous timbers. Collection of authentic specimens of timbers, microscopic examination to study their anatomical characteristics, determination of their mechanical strength, working qualities and their reaction to artificial seasoning methods engaged the attention of the Research staff. The information thus collected was made use of for compiling a book on Mysore timbers. The treated wooden battery separators manufactured at the plant recently installed found very receptive markets everywhere. An indication of the usefulness of the Forest Research Laboratory is shown by the large number of enquiries received from wood-working industries, Government departments, the timber trade and private individuals. The Laboratory was also engaged in the survey of the minor forest products. Periodical analysis of pyrethrum flowers collected in the several experimental plots located under varying soil and climatic conditions was continued.

Lac cultivation.

409. Three hundred and fifty-nine maunds of crude lac were collected and 312 maunds supplied to the Mysore Lac and Paint Works. Two thousand five hundred and forty-nine canes were collected and supplied to the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

Elephants.

410. Including the two elephants under training in the Palace, the strength of departmental elephants stood at 46 at the beginning of the year. Two calves were captured during the year and one of them died. The other one and a calf of the Department were both sold. The strength of elephants at the close of the year was thus 45. The number of elephants available for work being too inadequate to cope with the work on hand, a private-owned elephant was hired in the Sagar Division. One thousand one hundred and fifty-six poles and 605,319 c.ft. of timber were dragged by the elephants.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

411. At the end of the year, the total population of the existing 28 colonies rose to 1,626 and the area under cultivation to 1,067 acres. The sowing of "Hill Paddy" in the kumried and other dry lands was a special feature of this year's cultivation in the kunbi colonies.

412. No new game preserves were constituted during the year. The Kodathikere District Forest Block of an area of 822·22 acres in the Bhadravati Division was notified as a tiger preserve. Game sanctuary.

413. The second session of the Mysore Forest Rangers' School concluded on the 1st of October 1943. All the eleven students under training were successful in the final examination and were subsequently appointed as Rangers. The continuance of the School, with a batch of ten students in the Rangers' grade, for another term of twenty months was sanctioned. Two of the students who passed out of the Rangers' School were deputed to Namkum, Ranchi, for studying the methods of lac cultivation adopted there. Education.

414. Shikar arrangements were made for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in the Mysore, Kadur, Bhadravati, Shimoga and Sagar Divisions; 57 open beats were also conducted. The total game bagged was 50, including 2 elephants, 19 tigers, 3 bisons and 26 other animals consisting of wild boars, panthers, deer, etc. Shikars.

415. A tiger shoot was arranged for His Excellency the Viceroy and party. Her Excellency the Vicereine and party bagged three tigers. The Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore and Mrs. Fraser had a shooting excursion in the Bhadravati Division and bagged two tigresses.

416. The number of cases for disposal was 1,415, inclusive of 54 cases carried over from the last year. The amount of compensation fees recovered was Rs. 21,991. The number of cases of damage to sandalwood trees was 134, and the number of cases disposed of was 34. The amount of compensation recovered was Rs. 872. Forest offences.

417. His Highness the Maharao and Her Highness the Maharani of Kotah went round the Bandipur Game Preserves. Her Highness shot a bison. A shikar was arranged for Colonel Felton, Chairman of the Hindusthan Aircraft, Ltd. He bagged two bisons and three spotted deer.

418. The Dewan and the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja visited the Tiger Blocks in Mysore. The Turkish Mission paid a visit to Krishnarajasagara and the Chinese Mission to the Bandipur Forest. Distinguished visitors.

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Finance.

419. The revenue of the Department constituted record for the year; even excluding realisations by sale o sandalwood oil, it reached a new record of Rs. 32·43 lakh or an increase of Rs. 3·94 lakhs over the figure for th previous year. The expenditure of the Departmen amounted to Rs. 20·19 (Rs. 16·27) lakhs.

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade.

General.

420. The total rail-borne trade in merchandise was 22,389,194 (25,635,344) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 52,17,47,250 (Rs. 31,72,07,600). The total trade decreased by 12·6 per cent in volume and increased by 19·8 per cent in value owing to fluctuations in prices.

Imports.

421. The imports by rail were 16,303,995 (18,150,665) maunds, valued at Rs. 38,36,82,250 (Rs. 29,94,01,000). The imports decreased by 10·17 per cent in quantity and increased by 28·1 per cent in value. The quantity of manufactures imported amounted to 6,975,743 (6,292,193) maunds, valued at Rs. 31,31,46,250 (Rs. 22,59,69,000). The total quantity of machinery imported into the State was 120,775 (70,969) railway maunds valued at Rs. 2·55 (Rs. 1·2) crores. The several articles of food, drink and tobacco imported into the State decreased from 4,249,659 railway maunds valued at Rs. 3,35,38,000 in 1942-43 to 31,24,558 railway maunds valued at Rs. 3,08,23,500 during the year. The imports thus decreased by 26·47 per cent in quantity and by 8·09 per cent in value. Rice, gram, pulses, wheat, salt and tobacco were among the important articles that were imported into the State. The imports of rice decreased from 2·37 lakhs of pallas valued at Rs. 57 lakhs in 1942-43 to 0·9 lakh of pallas valued at Rs. 27·06 lakhs. The total imports of articles included under raw materials amounted to 6,162,399 (7,549,983) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 3,97,12,500 (Rs. 3,89,30,000), showing a decrease by 18·4 per cent in quantity and 2·01 per cent in value. The quantity of coconut oil imported increased from 44,231 railway maunds valued at Rs. 16·7 lakhs in 1942-43 to 48,363 railway maunds valued at 22·8 lakhs in 1943-44. The imports under ground-nut oil amounted to 90,438 (140,524) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 11·9 (Rs. 14·8) lakhs. The quantity of kerosene oil imported into the State decreased from 272,355 railway maunds valued at Rs. 15 lakhs in 1942-43 to 212,523 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 14·6 lakhs in 1943-44. The imports of raw cotton decreased from 307,693 railway maunds valued at Rs. 80·5 lakhs to 295,911 railway maunds valued at Rs. 97 lakhs,

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while the imports of raw wool increased from 92,514 railway maunds to 98,491 railway maunds. The imports of raw silk (Indian) amounted to 130 railway maunds.

Exports.

422. The exports by railway decreased in quantity by 18·7 per cent from 7,484,579 railway maunds in 1942-43 to 6,085,201 railway maunds in 1943-44 and increased in value by nearly 1·6 per cent from Rs. 13,58,52,000 to Rs. 13,80,65,000. The total export under food, drink and tobacco amounted to 1,179,119 (2,936,057) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 1,56,70,000 (Rs. 3,71,61,000). The exports of ragi decreased from 67,100 pallas in 1942-43 to 3,824 pallas in 1943-44. The exports under sugar (refined) also decreased from 220, 492 railway maunds in 1942-43 to 65,538 railway maunds in 1943-44. The exports of coffee amounted to 49,580 (66,032) railway maunds. The total exports under raw materials were 1,569,027 (2,121,524) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 1,78,01,250 (Rs. 1,85,79,000). The quantity decreased by 26·6 per cent and the value by 4·5 per cent. The exports of coconut oil decreased from 16,215 to 8,015 railway maunds. The export of ground-nut oil increased from 55,062 to 61,256 railway maunds.

423. The quantity of kerosene oil exported amounted to 645 railway maunds. The export of raw silk (Indian) amounted to 5,297 (7,920) railway maunds. The exports under manufactures amounted 3,329,612 (3,420,229) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 10,85,83,750. The value of pig iron and castings exported from the State was Rs. 1·96 (3·6) lakhs. The exports of cotton piece goods (Indian) decreased from 133,468 to 80,638 railway maunds.

(ii) Industries.

General.

424. There was a remarkable improvement in the general industrial and commercial conditions during the year. The international situation gave an impetus to the development of the major, minor and cottage industries of the State. Owing to the control of imports from abroad as a result of the imposition of trade restrictions, both internal and foreign, the demand for the locally manufactured goods exceeded the productive capacity of many of the concerns. The principal industrial concerns of the State increased their output appreciably and contributed substantially to the

war effort. The industries in general continued to prosper on account of the stimulus given to them by the orders obtained from the Indian Stores Department for the supply of stores required for war purposes.

425. In order to ensure close supervision of the working of industrial concerns in the State, certain administrative changes were made providing for the appointment of three Directors, besides the Director of Industries and Commerce, one to be in charge of textile industries, one in charge of engineering and chemical industries and the third in charge of the Sandal Oil and certain other factories. The Department also participated in eleven exhibitions during the year.

Large industrial establishments.

426. There were 330 (367) large industrial establishments working in the calendar year 1943, employing on an average 86,202 (69,957) persons daily; 299 (335) of these establishments were perennial and the remaining 31 (32) seasonal.

Cotton Mills.

427. Nine cotton mills were working in the State during the year, of which 4 were engaged in producing cotton yarn and piece-goods, 3 in the production of cotton piece-goods, one in the production of cotton yarn and one in the manufacture of hosiery. The quantity of yarn and piece-goods produced during the statistical year, from the 1st April 1943 to the 31st March 1944, was 27,349,534 (27,396,196) lbs. and 52,784,797 (48,050,431) yards, respectively. Due to the introduction of the Yarn Control Order in the State there was a fall in the price of yarn 20s (grey) by about 30 per cent. With the introduction of the Cotton Cloth Control Order much of the speculative tendency was brought under control, and the fixing of ceiling rates and the stamping of the ex-mill and retail rates on the cloth itself enabled the consumers to obtain their requirements at moderate rates. Almost all the mills were engaged in war supplies.

Woollen Mills.

428. Five woollen mills were working in the State with 9,415 (9,428) spindles and 167 (169) looms producing 10,296,301 (6,996,045) lbs. valued at Rs. 2,076,162 (Rs. 1,29,90,361). These mills were engaged also in the production of woollen carpets and rugs, etc. Besides, there were about half a dozen small-scale woollen mills engaged in the manufacture of woollen carpets and druggets.

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Other industries.

429. Among the Government-owned industrial concerns engaged on war supply work, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati occupied an important place and practically the entire output went to meet the needs of the War Supply Department, the aggregate value of supplies made to them since the beginning of the war till the end of June 1944 being about Rs. 91 lakhs. A major portion of the electrical equipment required for the rod and strip mill was received and the question of establishing an electric pig iron furnace at a cost of Rs. 32 lakhs was under contemplation. A pilot plant for the manufacture of acetic acid has been constructed and preliminary trials are being made. Experiments in connection with the manufacture of special steels, such as, nichrome steel, alloy steel and rustless steel, are being pursued.

430. The Cement Factory, which is attached to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Government Electric Factory, the Government Porcelain Factory, the Government Soap Factory, the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, the Central Industrial Workshop, the Government Silk Weaving Factory, the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, the Government Dichromate Factory and the Government Implements Factory continued to make supplies against war orders. New schemes of expansion have been recently undertaken or are under examination in some of these concerns.

431. Among the Government-aided joint stock companies contributing to the War effort, mention may be made of the Mysore Paper Mills, The Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., the Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., the Hindusthan Aircraft, Ltd., the Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Ltd., the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., the Hindustan Accumulators and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Mysore Spun Silks, Ltd., the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., the Mysore Chemical Manufacturers Co., Ltd., the Bangalore Chemical and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., the Mysore Kirloskar, Ltd., and the Mysore Plywood Corporation, Ltd.

Financial and other assistance.

432. According to a definite plan in operation for several years past, Government have been rendering

assistance in various ways for the establishment and development of large and small scale industries in the State. The following were the large scale industries that were registered or started business during the year :—

(1) The Mysore Golden Valley Estates, Ltd., was incorporated in August 1943, with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 lakhs, with the object of acquiring estates, plantations, etc., in India and to deal in *malnad* and forest products.

(2) The Jayashankar Film Corporation, Ltd., was registered in September 1943, with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 lakhs, of which Rs. 1,57,000 was paid up, to carry on the business of producers, manufacturers, distributors, dealers, agents, etc., of cinematographic films.

(3) The Associated Finance and Investment Corporation, Ltd., was started in February 1944, with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 lakhs, of which Rs. 2 lakhs was paid up, to carry on the business of investments and trusts.

(4) The Mysore Standard Bank, Ltd., commenced business in March 1944, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 3,40,000 was paid up, to carry on business in banking.

(5) The Mysore Shoes, Ltd., was registered in June 1944, with an authorised capital of Rs. 6 lakhs, of which Rs. 1,55,000 was paid up, to deal in leather goods.

433. Loans were sanctioned for starting and improving major and minor cottage industries, such as, the leather industry, erection of hand-looms, manufacture of sandal, ivory and lacquerware articles, etc. Technical assistance was also rendered by the Department to several private and industrial concerns.

434. As regards small-scale industries, financial assistance, as provided for under the Industrial Loan Rules, was given to private industrialists for the purchase of raw materials, machinery, etc., required in connection with the promotion of such industries.

435. Several demonstration centres for the improvement of rural and cottage industries were started throughout the State with a view ultimately to handing over these industries to the local artisans or to enabling them to start industries of their own after necessary training. Government have also sanctioned rules for the grant of financial assistance to educated unemployed persons. The supply of

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duty-free salt and of rectified spirit, either duty free or at concession rates of duty, and the grant of advances for industrial experiments were some of the other forms of assistance extended by Government to private industrialists.

Tanning Centres.

436. The village tanneries at Doddasiddavvanahalli, Chitaldrug district, and Hulikunte, Tumkur district, continued to do good work. The Adikarnatakas of these villages evinced keen interest in the progress of the industry and 14 young men who were trained at the two centres are capable of doing independent work. Sanction was also accorded for starting two more village tanneries at Pavagada and Idgur (Goribidnur taluk). The leather stitching class attached to the Channapatna Industrial School trained a number of boys in the stitching of high class goods, such as, purses, hand-bags, leather cases, shoes, etc.

437. Of the rural industrial centres, mention may be made of the following :—

Village Industries.

438. *Smithy Centre, Closepet.*—The work in this centre continued to be satisfactory. Agricultural implements, bolts, nuts and sickles were manufactured in the centre. The production and sale amounted to Rs. 10,215 and Rs. 9,125, respectively. The centre at Marconahalli was shifted to Kunigal.

439. *Pottery Centre.*—The centres at Closepet and Dodballapur continued to impart training in the manufacture of improved pottery. With a view to intensifying production, regular work, in addition to the training work, was started. A glazing kiln was constructed and put into service at Closepet for the manufacture of high class glazed articles.

440. *Hand-made Paper Industry.*—The manufacture of paper, envelopes and letter pads of different qualities and colours was continued in the two centres at Badanval and Hossur. As the people of the place did not take any interest in the progress of the industry, the unit at Bhadravati was transferred to Bangalore City and was installed at the Women's Co-operative Society, Basavangudi. Another unit is being opened in the premises of the Central Industrial Workshop. It is also proposed to start a unit at Nanjangud shortly.

441. *Mat Weaving Training Centres.*—The centres at Hiriyur, Dodballapur, Papithimmanahalli and Badanval

worked satisfactorily. Two more centres were started during the year at Malur and Nagamangala.

442. The manufacture of articles, such as, furniture fittings, door handles and hinges, cigar trays and paper weights, was taken up at the Nagamangala Brass Works. The centre was also equipped with more labour-saving machines, such as, a lathe, a power-grinder and a polishing machine, during the year.

443. The tile-making centre at Seelanere was transferred to Closepet. The Surenahalli centre was worked satisfactorily by a private agency and it is proposed to start two more centres at Bellur and Bagepalli.

444. Two bangle-making centres were started on an experimental basis at Gajanur and Belaguthi in the Shimoga district.

445. Action is being taken to encourage the coir industry at Adivala.

446. Two dozen button-making machines, six sets of hand-made paper making machines and twelve Wardha-type oil *ghanas* were manufactured and distributed for the popularisation of these industries in the State.

447. In addition to the rural and cottage industries mentioned above, regular propaganda work for the development of industries was conducted by means of demonstrations at the exhibitions held during the district conferences, Dasara festivities and the Hobli Workers' Rally Exhibition held at Hassan and also at the War Efforts Exhibition held at Mysore. The Department also participated in the exhibition held at Bombay during the last All-India Women's Conference.

Industrial Concerns worked by the Department.

448. *Central Industrial Workshop.*—The Workshop was engaged in catering for the needs of the several departments of Government, the Government-aided industrial concerns and private parties in respect of repairs and the manufacture of simple machinery, agricultural implements and other requirements for rural development work, including certain machinery and equipment needed for the war effort. Work of the value of Rs. 1,82,000 was turned out. The estimated profit to the Workshop was about Rs. 25,000 for the year. A number of war technician trainees were trained in the Workshop.

449. *Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute.*—This institution, which is the biggest maintained by the

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Department, occupied an important position as the "Home of Fine Arts". Training is imparted here in high class fine arts, such as, metal work, ivory and sandalwood carving, inlaying, wood-carving, engraving and enamelling, cabinet-making, smithy and fitting. There were 262 students undergoing training at the Institute and of these, 122 received scholarships amounting to Rs. 8,248. In the workshop section, the production as well as the sales of articles manufactured continued to be satisfactory. Articles worth Rs. 1,13,311 were produced at the Institute and the sales amounted to Rs. 1,71,720. Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bharatpur, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and the Maharao of Kotah were the distinguished visitors to the Institute.

450. *District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga.*—The Workshop booked 277 (275) work orders valued at Rs. 2,602 (Rs. 2,485). Arrangements are being made to manufacture hexagonal bolts, nuts and wire nails.

451. *Government Soap Factory.*—The work of the Factory during the year was satisfactory. The sales and net profits in 1938-39 were Rs. 4,86,385 and Rs. 83,790, respectively, which increased to Rs. 10,93,352 and Rs. 2,83,229, respectively, in 1943-44. The Factory produced 500 tons of soap during the year. It is proposed to shift the Factory to a site near Yeshwantpur.

452. *Government Electric Factory.*—Supplies valued at Rs. 2,26,748 were made to the Government of India. The value of sales of bakelite articles was Rs. 4,14,398. The manufacture of electric motors, drawing instruments and ironclad switches is receiving attention. The number of transformers manufactured and sold by the Factory during the year was 500. The total sales of the products of the Factory amounted to over Rs. 12,57,000, with a net profit of about Rs. 2·5 lakhs.

453. *Government Porcelain Factory.*—The value of goods produced by the Factory was Rs. 2,30,693 (Rs. 2,46,893) and the value of the products sold was Rs. 4,20,216. Several subsidiary lines of manufacture, such as, the production of articles of crockery, wall tiles, sparking plugs, chemical crucibles and depolariser cells, are being developed.

454. *Lac and Paint Works.*—The Works produced 108 tons of paint and other products and the value of the sales was Rs. 1,67,000, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 41,000.

455. *Mysore Silk Weaving Factory.*—The Factory engaged itself chiefly in the manufacture of parachute components and a portion of the production consisted of fabrics to meet civilian requirements. The quantity of parachute silk and fabrics manufactured at the Factory was about 54,000 yards and 17,000 yards, respectively, in addition to large quantities of silk thread and chord required for parachutes. The net profit of the Factory was about Rs. 50,000.

456. *Sandalwood Oil Factories.*—Owing to the shortage in the supply of fire-wood, the factories were able to produce only 79,492 lbs. of sandalwood oil, as against 134,858 lbs. in the previous year. The quantity of oil sold was about half that during 1942-43. The gross revenue realised by the sale of oil was about Rs. 13,25,000, of which Rs. 7,80,000 represents the net return.

457. *Mysore Implements Factory.*—The implements produced during the year were valued at Rs. 2,31,000 (Rs. 1,98,000), while the sales amounted to Rs. 2,38,000 (Rs. 2,40,000). The net profit for the year was Rs. 70,000. The Factory undertook to manufacture and supply agricultural implements and also made 10,000 reaping hooks for war purposes. The question of manufacturing surgical instruments is under examination.

458. *Industrial and Testing Laboratory.*—The total output of the Laboratory during the year exceeded Rs. 5 lakhs, with an approximate net earning of about Rs. 75,000.

459. *Dichromate Factory.*—A major portion of dichromate produced in the Factory was made available for war purposes. The total production of dichromate and the by-product sodium sulphate was 203 tons and 183 tons, respectively. The total sales amounted to Rs. 3,95,082 (Rs. 2,44,451) with a net profit of Rs. 25,000. The Factory took on hand the production of chromic acid and installed a plant for the manufacture of bone-meal, which is being supplied to the Agricultural Department. The manufacture of chrome alum, chloro-chromate and certain other chemicals used in the textile industry was also taken up.

460. *Khadi Centre.*—Owing to the inadequate supply of mill-made yarn and cloth for meeting civilian consumption, the production of yarn and *khadi* from *charkas* and looms in the Khadi Centres increased. At the end of the year, there were stocks of the value of about

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Rs. 50,000, equal to one year's production. To convert the surplus stock of yarn into cloth, it is proposed to start new weaving centres at Holenarsipur, Shantigrama and Chicknaikanahalli. A new centre was started during the year in Sindhughatta and another at Holalkere as branches of Badanval. The value of *khadi* production and sales amounted to Rs. 86,736 and Rs. 1,58,176, respectively. The estimated net profit of the *khadi* centres was Rs. 17,000 (Rs. 16,220), excluding depreciation, price fluctuation and general reserves.

461. The aim of the Kolar Wool Spinning Centre to manufacture improved designs of woollen goods proved to be a success. In addition to the manufacture of pile-carpets, druggets, *kambli* blankets, quilts and coatings of the latest designs out of the available wool, the Centre introduced the manufacture of different types of mufflers, the market for all of which was very good. The value of the sales effected was about Rs. 11,962. In the non-departmental *khadi* centres at Aimangala, Ajjampur, Ittigedibbanahalli and Tagadur, *khadi* worth Rs. 68,019 was produced, the value of the sales amounting to Rs. 76,843.

462. *Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd.*—The position of the Mills has improved considerably and it has been able to liquidate its loans and build up reserves to the extent of nearly Rs. 17·25 lakhs. A prolonged strike and the subsequent dislocation in the supply of electric power affected the production of the Mills, resulting in the manufacture of only 60 per cent of the normal output.

463. *The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd.*—The total quantity of sugar-cane crushed during the year was 204,587 tons and that of sugar produced was 20,964 tons. The output shows an improvement of nearly 30 per cent over the previous year, though far below the capacity of the factory. The demand for the several kinds of potable liquors and industrial spirits could not be fully met for want of adequate supply of molasses.

464. *The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd.*—Five lakhs ten thousand five hundred and twenty-eight square feet of uppers, including zuggrains and 10,105 sole leathers and picking bands of the value of Rs. 4,24,246 were produced during the year. B. T. Crust sole leather, valued at Rs. 4,63,325, was produced for supply to the Government of India. The total sales of chrome leather during the period

amounted to Rs. 4,92,492. The total sales of B.T. sole leather amounted to Rs. 5,52,773.

465. *The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd.*—The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries sold goods valued at Rs. 3,46,000 during the year.

466. *The Mysore Lamp Works.*—The number of lamps manufactured at the Works was 227,450, valued at Rs. 1,90,309. The number of lamps sold was 201,934, worth Rs. 4,57,076, with an estimated profit of Rs. 2,87,095.

467. *The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd.*—The area covered by 28 centres under tobacco cultivation was only 1,791 acres, against 5,500 acres anticipated. The output of tobacco was consequently 737,500 lbs., against 2·5 million lbs. estimated. These poor results were due to the cultivation of food crops in preference to tobacco and to the difficulties encountered in regard to fuel, transport and labour.

468. *The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.*—Notwithstanding the handicaps of inadequate supplies of coal and scarcity of raw materials, the concern was able to declare a dividend of 6¼ per cent with a bonus of 6¼ per cent for the year ended the 30th September 1943.

469. *The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers.*—The concern produced 1,172 tons of mixed fertilisers and 410 tons of super-phosphates for distribution in connection with the "Grow More Food" scheme, in addition to the manufacture of sulphuric acid, ammonia and ammonium sulphate, which are being supplied for war purposes. It continued to manufacture on a small scale nitric acid, hydro-chloric acid and chloro-sulphonic acid. The possibility of manufacturing ferric chloride, ferric sulphate, sodium sulphate, sulphanilamide and saccharine was being investigated. The Government of India accorded permission for the duplication of the ammonia plant and recommended the supply of a suitable plant under the Lease-Lend system.

470. *The Arts and Crafts Depot.*—The value of stocks handled during the year was Rs. 1,94,037 (Rs. 164,334). The sales in the depot increased to Rs. 1,25,017 (Rs.1,07,566). The stocks of the Depot were covered by War Risks Insurance in compliance with the Government of India War Risks Insurance (Goods) Ordinance.

471. There were nine industrial schools working under the control of the Department, in addition to two private industrial schools and 21 home industries classes receiving

Industrial Education.

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grants-in-aid from the Department. The total number of students that received training in industrial education, including the training section of the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, was 2,006 (2,120). The total expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was Rs. 1,49,656, representing Rs. 1,33,024 on departmental industrial schools, including the Zenana Home Industries Institute, Channapatna, Rs. 5,412 on private industrial schools and Rs. 11,220 on Home Industries Classes. The total number of scholarships awarded by the Department was 198, amounting to Rs. 19,137.

Home Industries.

472. The number of students who were under training in all the 21 Home Industries Classes in different parts of the State was 1,073 (953).

Scholarships.

473. Seven scholarships of the value of Rs. 2,660 were awarded for the study of industrial subjects. Two of them were for the study of industrial technology, one for the study of tanning, one for the study of ceramics in the Benares Hindu University, two (including one scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem to a candidate of the Depressed Classes) were for studying leather work at Cawnpore and another for the study of metal inlay work in the Arts and Crafts Institute, Madras. Another scholarship of the value of Rs. 35 per mensem was awarded to a student for training in the Punjab lacquerware at the Mayo School of Arts, Lahore.

Handloom weaving.

474. Demonstration activities, consisting of the supply of up-to-date appliances to weavers to enable them to increase their output and quality and the demonstration of the weaving of fabrics of improved designs, were continued during the year. In connection with the demonstrations organised with a view to increasing the output and improving the quality of handloom fabrics, 724 workmen were trained in new methods of weaving and 915 new designs were introduced. Two hundred and seventy-six looms were fitted up and repaired and 163 demonstrations were conducted. Handloom goods were exempted from the payment of octroi and the total value of handloom goods stamped for purposes of such exemption amounted to about Rs. 12·25 lakhs.

Yarn depots.

475. In order to alleviate the sufferings of the handloom weavers in the State consequent on the high prices of yarn, the Department has organised relief centres and yarn depots. There were 30 yarn depots and 9 relief centres,

The value of yarn supplied to weavers was Rs. 2,76,858 (Rs. 1,18,865). The relief centres produced goods worth Rs. 1,97,311 (Rs. 1,10,950). The dye-house attached to the Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute, which was started during 1942-43, continued to do good work during the year in overcoming the scarcity of dyed yarn in the market on account of the war.

War Supplies.

476. The total value of war orders undertaken by the several industrial concerns amounted to Rs. 11·12 crores.

Weights and Measures.

477. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was in force in sixty notified areas in the State. The testing staff tested and stamped 17,753 (22,713) weights and measures. A sum of Rs. 1,198 (Rs. 1,510) realised as testing fees. Arrangements, as usual, were made by the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, for the manufacture and supply of standard weights and measures to all the principal trade centres through the testers of the respective places. Weights and measures valued at Rs. 5,862 were sold to the public during the year. Prosecution proceedings were instituted in 81 cases for using false weights and measures, resulting in convictions in 78 cases.

Patents and Designs.

478. Thirty (23) applications for patents were filed. Of these, four originated in Mysore and 26 in other parts of India and 14 of these were accepted. Sixteen patents for inventions were sold during the year. One originated in Mysore and 15 in other parts of India. The sealing fees collected amounted to Rs. 480. Thirty-eight applications and certificates for renewal of patents were granted.

Exhibition.

479. The Mysore Dasara Exhibition was held from the 18th September 1944 to the 4th October 1944. In spite of difficulties of transportation, there was a noticeable increase in the number of visitors to the Exhibition. The art exhibition, the demonstration of cottage industries, the ladies' section, the cottage industries museum and the War Services Exhibition attracted considerable attention.

The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.

480. The Works operate mainly as a curing concern. One thousand two hundred and fifty tons of raw coffee and 1,700 tons of pounded coffee were received during the current season, the total tonnage handled being a record figure. The Company continued to be an "A" class agent of the Indian Coffee Board and was also entrusted with the collection of coffee of estates below 25 acres in the "C" Class

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to agency. The Works were also responsible for the supply of a large quantity of coffee every month to the Food Supply Directorate, as agents of the Indian Coffee Board.

Wireless Licenses.

481. Four thousand three hundred and forty-three radio licenses of different kinds against 3,704 in the previous year, were issued under the Mysore Wireless Telegraphy Act. The fees collected on this account amounted to Rs. 53,376 (Rs. 45,635). One wireless non-commercial (transmitting) license was issued to the Hindustan Aircraft, Limited.

(iii) Marketing Department.

482. The marketing survey work in the State started on the lines recommended by the Government of India was continued. Of the 45 subjects selected for marketing survey, reports relating to 33 subjects were completed. Information on 51 miscellaneous enquiries, after conducting intensive investigation regarding production, stocks, prices, names and addresses of important dealers in agricultural produces and live-stock products, was supplied to the Government of India, Provincial and State Governments and Military authorities. A regulated market at Chitaldrug was established with a provisional committee of 15 members, including representatives of traders and producers, with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman and the Sub-Division Officer as the Vice-Chairman. The question of establishing regulated markets at Tiptur and Shimoga was also under consideration. There were 40 agricultural marketing societies, of which 11 had not started work. The remaining 29 working societies had a membership of 3,317, a share capital of Rs. 1,09,326 and a total working capital of Rs. 9,63,800. A proposal to sanction an annual subvention of Rs. 10,000 for 8 vegetable marketing co-operative societies in the State is being considered. The Marketing Advisory Committee was reconstituted with the Minister for Industries and Supplies as Chairman.

483. Grading of eggs and fruits like oranges and figs on a commercial scale was conducted as an experimental measure. Arrangements were made for broadcasting the daily whole-sale prices of important agricultural commodities in the Bangalore market through the Akashvani Broadcasting Station at Mysore. The Department arranged to put up attractive and instructive shows relating

to the egg-grading machine, candle testing apparatus, Agmark posters, grade labels, maps and charts, at the Horticultural Shows held at the Lalbagh in August 1943 and February 1944, at the Dasara Exhibition held at Mysore during September-October 1943, at the Gramasudharakas' Rally held at Hassan in January 1944, at the Fancy Fair held at the Lalbagh in February 1944 and at the Exhibition held at Chickmagalur in May 1944 in connection with the District Conference. The U. K. Dehydration Mission, New Delhi, paid a visit to the Dehydration Factory of Jaya Co., Bangalore City, in February 1944; Mr. T. Prasad, Marketing Officer, and Messrs. R. A. Bhote and Jaffar Ali, Agricultural Marketing Officers of the Government of India, also visited the State and collected information on castor seed, ghee, butter and other milk products, maize and millets.

(iv) Labour.

General

484. Labour conditions in all industrial undertakings were normal, except in the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Mysore, where, consequent on the failure of negotiations and conciliation proceedings on a notice of change given by the Labour Association under Section 10(2) of the Mysore Labour Act requesting an enhancement of dearness allowance, revision in wage rates, etc., the executive of the Association launched a strike on the 3rd October 1943. The strike was called off on the 27th January 1944, on the constitution by Government of an Arbitration Tribunal to go into the dispute.

485. During the latter part of the year (from the 19th May to the 30th June 1944), the industrial production and industrial employment were dislocated consequent on the damage to the Electric Power Station at Sivasamudram by lightning. More than 50 per cent out of the 71,044 persons working in large industrial concerns using electric power were affected by involuntary unemployment. As a result of partial power-supply being arranged, the number of workers without work was reduced to 24,368. Government industrial concerns and other large industrial undertakings granted certain concessions with a view to affording relief to unemployed workers. The anxiety caused in the beginning by the stoppage of electric power was, however, allayed during the latter part of June 1944, as electric

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power was expected to be restored up to 75 per cent at an earlier date than was anticipated at the time of the accident.

Establishment of a Labour Exchange.

486. With a view to helping the workers thrown out of employment temporarily as a result of the shut down of the power station, a Labour Exchange was started in June 1944. In order to co-operate with the Employment Exchanges that have been established in other Provinces in the matter of registration of vacancies and placement of technical personnel, the question of establishing an Employment Exchange also was under the consideration of Government.

487. The total number of workers involved in strikes was 3,496 and the total number of working hours lost was 1,740,275.

Labour Welfare.

488. The provision of amenities and welfare measures continued to receive the attention of employers of labour in the State. Welfare measures provided by the concerns were the following :—

1. Housing,
2. Provident fund,
3. Service Gratuity,
4. Holidays with pay,
5. Bonus,
6. Medical aid and
7. Recreational facilities.

489. Apart from the recreation clubs provided by a few established industrial concerns, the two model labour recreation centres started and run by the Department of Labour in working class areas in Bangalore City attracted about 800 to 1,000 labourers every day. Indoor games, bhajana parties, reading rooms and libraries provided at each centre are growing in popularity. Adult literacy classes were also conducted and 20 pupils passed out successfully. The labour associations are being guided in starting welfare schemes for the benefit of their members.

490. At the beginning of the year, there were forty-six associations of employees registered under the Mysore Labour Act. During the year, six more associations were registered bringing the total number of associations to 52 at the close of the year, with a total membership of 31,260 A Court of Arbitration consisting of three members (including a Judge of the High Court of Mysore as Chairman) was constituted by Government in October 1943, for

the purpose of deciding appeals against settlement under Section 9 of the Mysore Labour Act. The sittings of the Arbitration Tribunal in respect of the three cases referred to them were concluded during the year and the awards made were in favour of the employees.

Industrial disputes.

491. Three industrial disputes were pending with the Chief Conciliator at the beginning of the year. During the year, 53 notices of change were referred to him, thus bringing the total number of cases for disposal to 56. Almost all the industrial concerns have increased their rates of wages, in addition to paying dearness allowance. The collective bargaining by the registered labour associations under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, with the assistance of the Labour Department, resulted in an increase in the earnings of industrial employees.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

492. There were in all 3,329 (3,734) cases of injuries by accidents during the year in respect of which compensation paid under the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act amounted to Rs. 1,97,929 (Rs. 3,96,929). The recommendation of the Labour Welfare Board for the enactment of an Industrial Diseases Act in the State was under the consideration of Government, as also the question of appointing a retired medical officer for conducting a survey of occupational diseases.

Labour Welfare Board.

493. The reconstituted Labour Welfare Board, with enlarged personnel consisting of representatives of employees, registered associations of employees, local bodies and the general public, met twice during the year. Several important subjects calculated to improve the condition of the labourers were considered. The following were the important recommendations made by the Board:—

(1) Establishment of an Employment Exchange in the Department of Labour.

(2) Amendment of certain sections in the Mysore Factories Act relating to employment of women and children in registered factories consequent on the change in the Indian Standard time.

(3) Appointment of a fact-finding committee to investigate into questions relating to wages, earnings of workers, employment, housing and social conditions of industrial workers in connection with social security schemes.

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(4) Amendment to the Mysore Labour Act.

(5) Publication of a quarterly Labour Gazette. In March 1944, the Labour Welfare Board met the members of the Labour Investigation Committee, Government of India, and acquainted them with the constitution of the Labour Welfare Board, the subjects that had been considered by them and the action taken by Government. Some important suggestions such as, co-operation, housing schemes for industrial workers, and provision of housing in the Factories Act were made to the Labour Investigation Committee. The Committee noted with interest the constitution of the Board and its functions and expressed that conditions of labour in Mysore were far better than in many other places in India.

494. The first Plenary Labour Conference was held in September 1943, at which Mysore was represented by the Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health and the Commissioner for Labour. At the fourth meeting of the Standing Labour Committee which was held in Lucknow in January 1944, the Commissioner for Labour in Mysore represented the States of Mysore, Hyderabad and Travancore as a delegate. Mysore was represented at the fifth Labour Conference which was held at Delhi in June 1944, by the State Labour Officer, Hyderabad (Deccan).

495. With a view to appointing trained Labour officers in Government Industrial concerns to act as liaison officers between management and labour in the interest of industrial peace, as recommended by the All-India Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee, the deputation of three officials to undergo the training for mill labour officers in Bombay was sanctioned in November 1943. After undergoing necessary training, the three officials, who returned from Bombay in June 1944, were posted for work in the Labour Exchange during the period of involuntary unemployment caused by the stoppage of electric power, pending their posting to Government industrial concerns as Labour Officers. The Labour Investigation Committee of the Government of India visited industrial concerns in Bangalore and Mysore cities, Bhadravathi and the Kolar Gold Field in March 1944.

Labour legislation.

496. The enactment of the Payment of Wages Act, the amendment to the Mysore Labour Act and the enact-

ment of the Employment of Children's Act were under the consideration of Government.

497. The value of war orders received by the industrial concerns including Government-owned, Government aided and private concerns and by Government Departments during the year amounted to Rs. 1·66 crores which, with orders amounting to about Rs. 9·46 crores up to end of June 1944, brought the total to Rs. 11·12 crores from the commencement of the war in September 1939.

(v) Joint-Stock Companies.

498. There were 224 (200) Joint-Stock Companies at the close of the year, of which 20 were limited by guarantee and 204 limited by shares. Twenty-nine new companies were registered during the year, all of which were limited by shares. Nine of them were public and twenty private. One company went into voluntary liquidation. Four companies were struck off the register during the year. The subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies amounted to Rs. 4,41,71,839 (Rs. 3,95 79,884) and Rs. 4,19,45,787 (Rs. 3,71,25,766), respectively. There were 142 (133) companies incorporated outside the State, but having their place of business in Mysore. The number of persons holding Auditors' Certificates at the close of the year was 83, the same as in the previous year.

499. At the beginning of the year, there were 341 societies registered under the Societies Registration Act. Twenty-seven societies were registered during the year, leaving 368 (341) societies on the register at the close of the year.

500. Eleven (3) companies were registered and 27(7) renewed their registration under the Mysore Insurance Act. The number of Insurance Agents licensed during the year was 1,475.

501. The Societies Registration Act III of 1904 was further amended by the Amendment Act XXXI of 1943. The Mysore Companies Act, 1938, was amended by Act XLI of 1943. Rule 94-A of the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore was issued, providing for the control of capital issues in Mysore.

502. The number of firms registered under the Mysore Partnership Act, at the beginning of the year, was 246 (209). Seventy-eight (45) firms were registered

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during the year and 11 (8) were dissolved, leaving 313 (246) firms on the register at the end of the year.

503. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 27,189 and Rs. 7,587, respectively.

(vi) Posts and Telegraphs.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

504. Two (3) new post offices were opened and four experimental offices were made permanent during the year. There were in all 584 (581) post offices in the State, of which 4 were head offices, 84 (92) combined offices, 46 (59) sub-offices and 450 (426) branch offices. Post boxes existed in 1,156 villages in the State in 1942-43 and 37 new boxes were planted during the year, bringing the total number to 1,193 at the close of the year. The locked bag system was in force in 54 villages. The runner line from Bagepalli to Pathapalya was converted into a motor line. At the end of the year, there were 84 (92) telegraph offices, of which 18 (14) were guaranteed offices, the remaining 66 (78) being non-guaranteed ones.

Broadcast Receivers and Transmitters.

505. Four thousand three hundred and forty-three (3,704) radio licenses of different kinds were issued. The revenue realised was Rs. 53,376 (including a sum of Rs. 5,350 towards surcharge), as against Rs. 45,635 in 1942-43. A wireless non-commercial (transmitting) license was issued to the Hindustan Aircraft Limited. The following wireless apparatus control orders were in force :—(i) Electric Apparatus (Dealing) Order, 1941; (ii) Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1942; (iii) Wireless Transmitters (Possession by Dealers) Order, 1942; and (iv) High Frequency Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1942. Two (6) permits were issued under item (i).

Akashvani Broadcasting Station, Mysore.

506. Two prosecutions were launched, as against eight in the previous year, all of which were compounded on payment of the surcharge.

507. The Akashvani Station, in addition to its usual activities, carried out the following important items of work during the year :—

508. Arrangements were made to conduct an outside broadcast through telephone lines at the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall on the occasion of the anniversary celebrations of the National War Front. The speeches delivered by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, the Dewan and others were relayed. A special broadcast in connection with the

18th Mysore State Women's Conference at the Jaganmohan Palace was also arranged through telephone lines; the Christmas message by His Majesty the King Emperor was also relayed.

509. During the Dasara, a special rural development programme consisting of plays, features, dialogues and discussions was arranged. A series of talks on the National War Front was also arranged. These two series of talks were inaugurated by the Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health and the Minister for Education, respectively.

510. Some of the important talks and addresses that were broadcast during the year were :—

1. "Adult Education" by the Minister for Education.
2. "Some Food Facts and Fantasies" by the Minister for Industries and Supplies.
3. "Science and the Country-side" by Sir C. V. Raman.
4. "Colour Bar" by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry.
5. "Rationing" by Mr. W. H. Kirby, Rationing Adviser to the Government of India and Minister for Food, London.
6. Address by Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General in India of the Republic of China.
7. Address by His Excellency Count Poninski, Polish Ambassador to China.

511. A series of health talks was broadcast and another series of talks dealing with the country and the people of the several districts of Karnataka has been started. Talks, discussions and debates on subjects of sociological interest were also broadcast. A special programme of music by the artistes of all-Karnataka fame was arranged during the Dasara. The Akashvani orchestra continued to do good work. The news service was efficient and up-to-date and the women's and children's programmes also showed definite improvement in quality.

512. The installation and constructional work at the new Broadcasting station at Vani Vilas Mohalla reached its final stage in November 1943. The work of installing the radio and signal wiring circuits and other broadcasting arrangements was taken up by the technical staff of Akashvani and completed. The Akashvani station was shifted to the new premises in the first week of February 1944

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and the transmission commenced from the new building on the 10th February 1944. The 1/3 K.W. short-wave Hallicrafter's transmitter, which was on order with Messrs. Eastern Electric and Engineering Co., of Bombay arrived and was under test and will soon be in service. The work of equipping the new Broadcasting Station is making progress. The scheme for a 5 K. W. station and for the manufacture of cheap radio sets for rural areas is complete but has been held up for want of necessary equipment.

513. A Board of Management was constituted to supervise and direct the activities of the Broadcasting Station. The idea of undertaking a 'Listeners' Survey' with a view to finding out the common factors in Listeners' tastes is under contemplation.

(vii) Economic Conference.

514. The Economic Conference, which had been ordered to be kept in abeyance in 1931, was revived in July 1943, with a view to providing a regular machinery for consulting informed non-official public opinion on matters of economic importance and for the preparation of post-war reconstruction plans suited to the needs of the State.

515. Of its four constituent Boards, *viz.*, the Board of Agriculture, the Board of Sericulture, the Board of Industries and Commerce and the Board of Education, the first two met thrice and the other Boards twice during the year. The Standing or the Central Committee also met on two occasions.

Board of Agriculture.

516. Out of the 22 items presented to the Board of Agriculture, ten were considered, in addition to certain new items not previously included. The following were among the subjects discussed :—

1. Stepping up of food production.
2. Aided cattle-breeders scheme.
3. Formation of fresh agricultural colonies.
4. Dairy scheme for the State.
5. Improvement of fisheries.
6. Fragmentation of holdings.
7. Formation of Labour Corps.
8. Fuel supply and development of fuel plantations.
9. Opening of more experimental farms.
10. Improvement of cattle-strength of the State.
11. Development of lift irrigation.
12. Nutritional Research.

13. Manufacture of compost and other manures, including the starting of a bone-meal factory.
14. Cultivation of wheat, cinchona and pyrethrum.

Board of Industries and Commerce

517. Chief among the subjects considered by the Board of Industries were the formation of an industrial suburb for Bangalore City, the reorganization of technical education in the State, the manufacture of plastic and plastic products, the manufacture of crockery on a cottage industry basis, the establishment of a Stock Exchange in Bangalore and the formation of a joint-stock company with a capital of about ten lakhs of rupees for the manufacture of several kinds of machines and spare parts. A number of other questions, such as, the manufacture of textile machinery, caustic soda and chlorine, essential oils, fertilisers and sulpha products were under investigation, in collaboration with the Central Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. The manufacture of electric motors and electrical accessories was considered by a sub-committee of the Board. Extraction of soda on a cottage industry basis, the formation of a joint-stock company for canning and preservation of fruits and the establishment of a research workshop of mechanical engineering also engaged the attention of the Board.

Board of Education

518. The Board of Education drew up a comprehensive programme of work under 14 different heads and appointed 14 sub-committees for studying the problems relating to each. The reports of four of these sub-committees dealing respectively with (*a*) Pre-primary or Nursery Education, (*b*) Primary Education, (*c*) Post-Primary Education and (*d*) Training of teachers, were considered and a number of important resolutions were passed by the Board.

Board of Sericulture.

519. The Board of Sericulture drew up a programme of development, involving in the aggregate a capital cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 2 lakhs per annum. The programme includes, among other things, the starting of 12 mulberry nurseries and two new hill-stations for rearing foreign races, establishment of four fully equipped cocoon markets, the starting of a sericultural school at Channapatna and the development of an efficient sales organization for securing for Mysore silk its due place in the world market.

520. The Central or Standing Committee of the Economic Conference, which met twice during the year, reviewed the work of the Boards.

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Post-war Reconstruction.

521. A number of problems relating to new items of development, with particular reference to post-war reconstruction, were either examined or taken up for investigation. The possibilities of the manufacture of jaggery, sugar and alcohol from palm-juice in the date palm region of the Sira and Madhugiri taluks were under investigation by an *ad hoc* committee which met twice during the year. The question of opening a sugar factory in the malnad was also considered. Road development, development of lift irrigation, the problem of large-scale housing with particular reference to Bangalore City, the introduction of electric trolley buses in Bangalore City, the opening of a chord-line between Yeswanthpur and Naindahalli, the formation of a joint-stock company for extracting the economically utilisable timber in the submergeable area of the Madenur Dam in the Shimoga district, the flotation of a joint-stock company for 'Corporate Farming', the manufacture of starch for textile purposes, the starting of food industries and the manufacture of radio receiving sets were also among the subjects considered during the year.

(viii) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

522. The Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute started work on the 2nd August 1943, with the object of training youths for employment in the various industries where qualified workers are needed, as well as for starting small industrial units of their own.

The following courses of study were started :—

1. Mechanical Engineering—
   (*a*) Machinists.
   (*b*) Instrument Mechanics.
   (*c*) Welding.
2. Automobile Engineering.
3. Boilers and Engines.
4. Draughtsmanship (Civil and Mechanical).
5. Electric Wiring.
6. Radio Technicians.
7. Cinematography.
8. Tailoring.
9. Printing.
10. Metal Technology.
11. Ceramics and Glass Technology.
12. Mining.

523. The courses in plumbing, carpentry and cabinet-making, and working in leather and manufacture of boots and shoes could not be started for want of qualified applicants.

524. Along with theoretical study, practical training is being given in factories such as, .Government Electric Factory, Government Porcelain Factory, Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The training given is made flexible to suit the requirements of Government and private industries.

525. The Managing Committee, reconstituted in July 1943, held 10 sittings during the year. Some of the important subjects such as, the policy to be adopted for the grant of scholarships and freeships, undertaking the scheme of training adult craftsmen in the various occupations started in the Institute, and the opening of a canteen for the benefit of the students were discussed by the Committee.

526. The total number of students on the roll was 165. The Palace and some of the district boards and municipalities in the State endowed scholarships and stipends of the total value of Rs. 262 per month to 20 students. A grant of Rs. 2,40,000 for the purchase of equipment for the Institute, including machinery and library books and periodicals, was sanctioned by Government.

Finance.

527. The budget grant for the year 1943-44 was Rs. 4,15,000 and the expenditure to the end of June amounted to Rs. 5,45,601. An additional grant of Rs. 1,55,000 was sanctioned by Government to meet the increased expenditure on equipment and buildings. The income from fees was Rs. 3,300.

Buildings.

528. In June 1943, a P. W. Range was constituted with one Sub-Engineer and five Surveyors for the construction of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute building ordered to be taken up by departmental agency. Against the total grant of Rs. 1·5 lakhs for building works, an expenditure of Rs. 1,33,582 was incurred up to the end of June 1944. The workshop building is completed in all respects and machinery is being erected and other works are in brisk progress.

Library.

529. The total number of books and periodicals in the library was 1,161. Journals, reports, pamphlets, prospectuses, etc., of technical interest are being procured gratis

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from various institutions in India and abroad. Besides courtesy publications, 25 journals, periodicals and dailies, both inland and foreign, were subscribed for. Preparation of bibliographical service on various occupations is in progress.

War effort.

530. Two batches each of 9 students, deputed by the Army Signal Corps, were trained in wireless. The Military authorities, who were impressed with the training given, have expressed their desire to send further batches for training. A fairly well-equipped and up-to-date Workshop, a Radio Laboratory, a Cine Studio and Library have been provided for the training.

General.

531. The Institute participated in the Rural Development Exhibition held in January 1944. Important items exhibited included a mobile workshop entirely hand-operated, a power-driven carpentry unit suitable for manufacture of furniture, doors and windows, wooden toys, a furnished model village house with interior decorations, a button-making unit, and metal spinning and polishing lathes for manufacture of house-hold appliances. These exhibits attracted the attention both of the public and the Exhibition Committee.

Visitors.

532. Visitors to the Institute during the year included the members of the Persian Cultural Mission led by His Excellency Ali Asghar Hikmet, members of the Labour Investigation Committee headed by Mr. Rege, I.C.S., Mr. S. V. Ramamurthy, I.C.S., C.I.E., Adviser to the Government of Madras, Brigadier Teyleur, Southern Army, Mr. W. K. Ku of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, China, Mr. C. C. K. Lot, Chief Engineer, Government of China, Mr. M. Ratnaswami, C.I.E., and His Highness the Maharao Sahib Bahadur of Kotah.

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Public Works.

533. The Department of Public Works was bifurcated and two Chief Engineers were appointed, one to be in charge of Roads and Buildings and the other in charge of Irrigation.

534. The grant for the several road and building works, the execution of which was entrusted to the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 67,70,880. Activities.

535. On account of the scarcity and high prices of building materials, such as cement, steel, wood, door and window fittings, the progress on building works was very much impeded. All possible steps were taken to keep the construction and maintenance of public buildings on a satisfactory level. The following buildings were in progress: the new Infantry Lines at Mysore, costing Rs. 3,05,000; the living quarters in the Provincial Reserve Police lines in Bangalore, costing Rs. 2,18,000; the General Hospital at Tumkur, costing Rs. 3,86,000; the Infantry lines at Bhadravati, costing Rs. 2,04,700; the Radio Broadcasting Station at Mysore, costing Rs. 1,22,000; a canopy over the statue of His late Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, costing Rs. 1,24,000; the Sri Jayachamarajendra Hospital at Hassan, costing Rs. 2,52,368, the Col. Crawford Hospital at Saklespur, costing Rs. 1,41,200; the Sandalwood Oil Factory at Shimoga, costing Rs. 65,000; the Transformer Hall in the Government Electric Factory at Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,17,425 and the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute at Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,08,600. Buildings

536. The construction of the following important bridges was in progress:— Bridges.

537. The bridge over the river Suvarnavathi on the Hondrabal-Chamarajnagar Road, costing Rs. 63,650; the bridge over the Bhadra river near Holehonnur, costing Rs. 2,35,500; the bridge over the Bhadra river near Kalasa, costing Rs. 1,00,000 and the bridge over Nelligundihalla on the Jaipur-Sringeri road costing Rs. 35,070.

Roads.

538. A total length of 2,240 miles of State Fund roads and of 3,910 miles of District Fund roads was maintained. Owing to the abnormal increase of traffic, particularly of military vehicles on all the roads, especially round Bangalore, the roads deteriorated considerably and owing to the restricted supply of bitumen under the control of the Government of India, it was not possible to maintain the tarred surface of roads in a satisfactory condition. Special attention was, however, paid to the roads that were subjected to extraordinary strain on account of heavy military traffic. Besides the reconditioning of a length of 273 miles of roads of strategic importance, the cost of which (Rs. 14·70 lakhs) is to be borne equally by the Mysore Government and the Government of India, special repairs of trunk roads of military importance were taken up, the cost to be met out of a special grant of Rs. 2 lakhs allotted for the purpose. The roads were maintained in as fair a condition as possible consistent with the grants allotted. A five-year programme of cement-concreting a length of 150 miles of important trunk roads was tentatively approved. A committee was appointed to examine the requirements of the State in the matter of road development and to submit proposals keeping in view the all-India policy in this respect.

539. The scheme for asphalting the surface of important roads had to be discontinued for want of emulsion. Water bound macadam was generally resorted to during the year. No State Fund or District Fund roads were newly constructed. The important road works in progress were :---

540. The road from Alur to Biccode in Hassan district, costing Rs. 32,000 ; the road from Chennagiri to Sivane in Shimoga district, costing Rs. 40,300 and the road from Yelandur to Mamballi, costing Rs. 47,000.

541. Improvements were carried out to the Bangalore-Mangalore road in Hassan district, the Hunsur-Begur road in Mysore district ; the roads from Mysore to Gaddige and from Chandakvadi to Kuntedevaragudi in Mysore district.

542. Nine road works in the Tumkur district, four in the Kadur district and eighteen in the Chitaldrug district were in progress out of the Railway Cess Fund.

543. Roads of a total length of 279 miles in Mysore Circle and 146 miles in Shimoga Circle were

formed up to end of the year, under Inter-village Communications.

544. Several important major schemes were taken up during the year. Twelve major schemes under town planning, three for Military and six for the Palace were dealt with. Twelve major schemes for educational buildings, fifteen for medical buildings and fourteen for other departments were also dealt with. Working drawings and details were furnished for all the buildings under construction. Architects Section.

545. The work relating to the construction of temples and the preservation of ancient monuments was carried out by the Public Works Department according to drawings and sketches furnished by the Government Architect.

546. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Travancore visited the Belur and Halebid temples. His Highness the Maharao of Kotah also visited the Belur temple. General.

Irrigation.

547. The development of irrigation must find an important place in any scheme for increasing agricultural production. Unfortunately, the scope for new works is not very great in Mysore owing to the fact that available storage sites along the main lines of drainage have for the most part been already used in ages past for purposes of irrigation to the extent readily permitted by the configuration of the country. The settlement of relative riparian rights, as a preliminary to the undertaking of any irrigation works in certain catchments, has been another source of difficulty. There is, however, a welcome and growing tendency to approach such questions in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. Some of the irrigation schemes have been deferred on financial grounds. The projects investigated in the past have been reviewed and a five-year programme comprising 28 works of irrigation and benefiting 66,000 acres has been drawn up. The cost of carrying out this programme is estimated to amount to about Rs. 2 crores. Irrigation works-Tanks.

548. The following several large irrigation works were in progress during the year :—the Byramangala reservoir in Closepet taluk costing Rs. 12 lakhs, the work on which is nearing completion; the Kanva reservoir at Kannamangala

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near Channapatna, costing Rs. 27 lakhs; the Honnamachanahalli tank, in Kunigal taluk, costing Rs. 1·72 lakhs; the Markandeya tank in Bowringpet taluk, costing Rs. 4·34 lakhs; the Thippaganahalli tank across Bandihalla in Goribidnur taluk, costing Rs. 3·93 lakhs; the Parasurampur tank in Challakere taluk costing Rs. 3·8 lakhs; the Pokurthy tank across Gundihalla near Pokurthy in Molakalmuru taluk, costing Rs. 1·82 lakhs; the Anjanapur Channel extension works costing Rs. 1·6 lakhs; a new tank across Sokkehalla near Gadimakunte, costing Rs. 2·85 lakhs and a new tank across Chikkahagari near Thuppadahalli, costing Rs. 3·64 lakhs. The total number of major tanks in the State was 2,737 (2,736) and the number restored during the year was 15 (31), the total number restored up to the end of the year being 2,451 (2,373). An outlay of Rs. 1,58,000 was incurred during the year on the restoration of minor tanks of which 135 were completed. In order to secure more rapid progress in minor tank restoration work, the question of forming special ranges at Hunsur and Sorab, similar to the one at Thirthahalli, was under consideration. The total number of minor tanks in the State was 20,803 of which 4,828 (4,745) were restored up to the end of June 1944.

Anicuts and Channels.

549. Among the large works of this class that were under contemplation, mention may be made of the Bhadra left bank channel at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs to irrigate 10,000 acres; an anicut across the Vedavati near Narayanapur at a cost of Rs. 4·85 lakhs to irrigate 2,200 acres and extension of the Sri Ramadevaru North Channel at a cost of Rs 4·7 lakhs to irrigate 2,158 acres. The extension of the existing Anjanapur Channel by another 10 miles at a cost of Rs. 1·6 lakhs to irrigate an additional extent of 2,000 acres was under progress; work on the extension of Shimsha Left Bank Channel was completed in all respects, except for minor works.

550. The total length of the river channels outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagar works during the year was 1,205 miles. The atchkat under the river channels and the area irrigated during the year were 149,197 and 139,686 acres, respectively.

551. The total length of the Irwin Canal and its branches and distributaries so far opened out was 750 miles

and the atchkat under the several channels and distributaries and the area irrigated thereunder was 89,460 acres. An extent of 28,000 acres was lost to irrigation by the formation of dry belts round villages as an anti-malarial measure. In order to make up for this loss, several schemes were being investigated. The extension of the Thuruganur branch was also taken up for execution.

552. The total grant for the various irrigation works, the execution of which was entrusted to the Irrigation Department, was Rs. 1,07,76,706 (Rs. 1,12,71,258).

Krishnarajasagar and Allied Works.

Administrative measures.

553. The Irrigation Circle consisted of the Krishnarajasagar, the Irwin Canal, the Irwin Canal Construction and the Lower Channels Divisions. The detailed proposals in connection with the execution of protective works for the several valleys of the Krishnarajasagar Dam were placed before the Standing Consulting Committee and were sanctioned. The Krishnarajasagar Dam, with all its sluices and gates, was maintained satisfactorily. The protective works to the waste weir valleys, sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 22½ lakhs, were under progress. The regulation of water was attended to satisfactorily as per rules and the quantities due to Madras were let down regularly at scheduled hours. The offices of the Irrigation Circle of Superintendence and the Krishnarajasagar Section of the Central Office were made permanent with effect from the 1st July 1944.

554. All the anicuts and the river channels in the Cauvery valley in the jurisdiction of the Irrigation Circle were maintained satisfactorily. The modified system of triennial rotation of crops with distributaries as units was continued with slight relaxation in respect of lands required for planting sugarcane, according to the programme of the Sugar Factory. The block system of irrigation in general in the Irwin Canal area worked satisfactorily. In order to encourage the growth of irrigated ragi and jola as summer crops, the proposals for the supply of water in the Irwin Canal and its distributaries and under tanks and channels were sanctioned.

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555. The works under the first stage of the Mandagere Left Bank Channel were completed to the full length of 20 miles and water for an extent of 268 acres was allowed. The Maddur tank and its channels system and Sulekere tank and its south and north channels, the Koppa tank and its channels, the Malvalli and Marehalli tanks were the important tanks and channels taking off therefrom in the Circle. They were maintained satisfactorily. In order to prevent stagnation of water and the consequent breeding of malaria mosquitoes, all the tanks in the Irwin Canal area were programmed to be breached and their atchkats fed directly from the Irwin Canal.

Bangalore Water Supply.

556. The first stage of duplicating the main to a length of 5 miles was completed and the second stage, costing Rs. 13·36 lakhs, was sanctioned.

Damage to Irrigation Works and repairs.

557. Due to heavy rains in October 1943, some irrigation works sustained damage and prompt action was taken to prevent further damage and to save the standing crops. It was reported that ten tanks in the Hassan district and six tanks in the Chitaldrug district were damaged and these were promptly repaired.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

558. The total outlay incurred under this head was Rs. 6,68,906 against a grant of Rs. 8,05,929.

Krishnaraja Sagar Working Committee.

559. The Krishnarajasagar Working Committee met once and considered several subjects relating to the scheme of "Grow More Food".

Irrigation Control Committee.

560. The Special Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials constituted to review the programme of regulation of water to the lands in the Irwin Canal area, met once for the first time.

Malaria Control Works.

561. Against the programme of Rs. 8 lakhs for the first stage of anti-malaria engineering works in the Irwin Canal area, a sum of Rs. 5,84,418 was spent up to the end of June 1944. Against the second programme of Rs. 15 lakhs, estimates aggregating Rs. 10 lakhs were approved by the Health Committee and were under consideration. The progress against this programme up to the end of June 1944 was valued at Rs. 90,563.

Jog Power Scheme.

562. The total outlay on the Civil Engineering Works relating to this scheme up to the end of June 1944 was

Rs. 1,52,80,318 against the sanctioned revised estimate of Rs. 1,96,47,000. The progress was regulated in accordance with the recommendations of the Civil Engineering Committee and the programme of work approved by Government. Current meter gaugings were conducted during the year and the maximum flood that could be gauged was 41,906 cusecs corresponding to a gauge of 1,710·40 at dam site. The channel work was practically completed. The work of clearing the site for constructing the generating station building was in progress. The total quantity of excavation up-to-date was 5,686,700 c.ft. The excavation for the permanent trolley track was nearing completion. The penstock route was excavated up to the required slope. As all the heavy electrical machinery for the project had already been ordered during the year 1942-43, it was necessary to place only a few orders during 1943-44 for such of the materials as electrical wiring, accessories for buildings, distribution transformers of smaller sizes and portable fire extinguishing equipment. Import licenses for all the heavier machinery already ordered during the past year were duly received. The workshop machinery was erected and put into commission as and when it arrived. The workshop was brought into increasing use as the construction works progressed and several materials, such as, fish plates and dog-spikes required for the material haulage track that is being constructed, were manufactured at the workshop. The necessary gantry girders for the 45-ton unloading crane at Talaguppa were also erected on suitably designed masonry pillars and the rails fixed thereon. The total expenditure on the electrical works of the scheme up to the end of June 1944 was Rs. 13,94,361.

563. The outlay incurred during the year on the Jog Power Scheme Transmission and Telephone lines was Rs. 36,884, as against the revised grant of Rs. 40,000. The telephone line from the Sharavati river crossing to the Jog sub-station was completed. The construction of the duplicate telephone line between Jog and Talaguppa was also completed. Quarters for the transmission line staff at Anandapuram, Mandli, Hiremane and Talaguppa *en route* the Jog transmission line were constructed.

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(ii) Railways.

Open Lines.

564. The open line mileage owned by the State, the Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway Co., and the District Boards was 757·75, the same as in 1942-43. Of this 9·88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

565. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 701·54 (Rs. 697·01) lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 33·29 lakhs was contributed by local bodies. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 4·53 (Rs. 6·89) lakhs. The total gross earnings from all the State lines were Rs. 180·31 (Rs. 128·05) lakhs. The working expenses, including contribution to the Depreciation Fund, amounted to Rs. 99·74 (Rs. 80·45) lakhs, the Surplus Profits and Guaranteed Interest being Rs. 2·07 (Rs. 1·66) lakhs. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 78·50 (Rs. 45·94) lakhs.

Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

566. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Kolar Gold Fields Railway) amounted to Rs. 2·06 (Rs. 1·76) lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1·17 (Rs. 0·96) lakhs, resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0·89 (Rs. 0·80) lakh.

Depreciation Fund.

567. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 57·55 (Rs. 39·23) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 35·58 (Rs. 20·45) lakhs—including a special contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs—was contributed to the Fund from the revenues of the Railway. After deducting a sum of Rs. 3·12 (Rs. 2·13) lakhs on account of replacements and renewal charges, there remained a closing balance of Rs. 90·01 (Rs. 57·55) lakhs.

Stores.

568. The year opened with a balance of stores valued at Rs. 16·61 (Rs. 11·15) lakhs. Stores of the value of Rs. 19·15 (Rs. 18·99) lakhs were added. The issues were valued at Rs. 16·72 (Rs. 13·51) lakhs, leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 19·04 (Rs. 16·61) lakhs.

Train Service.

569. There was no curtailment in train service during the year, as 24·5 per cent of passenger train miles had been cut at the close of the previous year. The speed of a few trains on certain sections was reduced to admit of the haulage of a larger number of carriages, so that extra

accommodation could be made available on the trains, thus mitigating the hardship of overcrowding to some extent. For the convenience of passengers, running of through carriages between Bangalore City and Talaguppa, Bangalore City and Shimoga, Mysore and Shimoga Town, Mysore and Talaguppa, Bangalore City and Chitaldrug, as also the running of through rakes in conjunction with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the Nizam's State Railway, were continued.

Accidents.

570. There were two major accidents involving loss of life and injuries to persons. On the night of the 3rd November 1943, No. 20 Down Mixed train met with an accident between Anandapuram and Balegundi on the Birur-Talaguppa Section, the train having derailed in a deep cutting, with the result that there were seven deaths and injuries to eight others. Suitable compensation to the deceased and injured persons was sanctioned by Government.

571. On the 4th December 1943, No. 129 Up Extra Goods train collided with a lorry belonging to the Mysore Sugar Co., near Ummadahalli Level Crossing between Mandya and Hanakere. The lorry was badly damaged and the engine suffered slight damage. One person riding on the lorry was killed on the spot and another labourer and the lorry driver sustained injuries.

Finance.

572. There was an increase in gross revenue, working expenses and net revenue. The gross revenue and net revenue were the highest on record. The increase in working expenses was due, among other causes, to the payment of dearness allowance at enhanced rates, the increased contribution to the Depreciation Fund and Surplus Profits, the cost of extra staff entertained to meet the increased traffic and to the higher cost of labour, materials and stores. The gross earnings, the working expenses and the net revenue of the broad gauge and other lines were Rs. 180·31 (Rs. 128·05) lakhs, Rs. 101·81 (Rs. 82·11) lakhs and Rs. 78·50 (Rs. 45·94) lakhs, respectively.

General.

573. War conditions imposed a heavy demand on the Railway for the transport of essential materials. The strain was actutely felt for want of an adequate number of engines, wagons and other rolling stock. The movement of military personnel and stores increased during the year, necessitating the running of a larger number of special trains on this account.

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574. Proposals for the remodelling of the goods and transhipment yards of the Bangalore City Railway Station and for the construction, at a cost of Rs. 7·66 lakhs, of a chord line between Yeswantpur and Nayandahalli were under examination. A proposal for remodelling the yard at the Yeswantpur Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·32 lakhs was sanctioned.

575. In goods traffic, the result of the operation of the several restrictive measures in force was a slight fall in the tonnage of traffic, compared with the previous year.

(iii) The Mysore Traffic Board.

576. Two meetings of the Traffic Board were held during the year and were presided over by the Minister for Revenue and Law.

577. Sanction was accorded by the Board for the running of a first class bus service between Mysore and Ootacamund. The formation of a bus company on a joint-stock basis in Shimoga district was agreed to by the Board.

578. Training in first aid was made compulsory in respect of drivers of motor buses, lorries and taxis, and provision of first aid boxes in these vehicles to attend to cases of accidents on roads promptly was also made compulsory.

579. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, was passed. It facilitates the equitable distribution of spare parts of motor vehicles among the several users at reasonable prices.

580. A special Committee, consisting of official and non-official members, with the Minister for Revenue and Law as Chairman, was constituted by Government to scrutinise the provisions of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Bill. The Committee suggested a revised bill called the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Bill, which, in due course, was promulgated into law. This Act, which contains the law relating to the regulation, control and taxation of motor vehicles, is in force in the State at present.

(iv) Electrical Department.

Rehabilitation of Sivasamudram Power Station.

581. The event of the year, as far as the Department was concerned, was the damage to the power station at Sivasamudram caused by fire resulting from a twin stroke

of lightning on the evening of the 19th May 1944. The fire was very severe and, at first, it appeared as though the entire equipment installed in the generating and transformer stations had been damaged beyond repair, which meant that the very existence of the Department was threatened. But a further examination revealed the possibility of a partial rehabilitation with considerable improvisation. This necessitated the presence of materials that were not readily available with the Department. Urgent calls for assistance brought in offers of valuable help from the Government of India and other electrical organisations throughout India. The Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India came to Sivasamudram, as also representatives of various other electrical organisations, and the essential material required for rehabilitation was secured. The selected staff of the Department worked with zeal and enthusiasm during all the hours of the day and night and it is to be said to their credit that the damaged station, which was anticipated to take at least six months for a partial rehabilitation, was serviced within the record time of five weeks. The entire wiring of the switch board which was completely destroyed and all the works connected with the servicing of all the generators, including completely rewinding some of them by reinsulating the burnt out windings of the generators and recommissioning of the transformers and high tension equipment and servicing the station without voltage regulator and low tension switchgear and rehabilitating the field panel and rheostats which were partially damaged, were accomplished within the short time mentioned above by the existing establishment of the Electrical Department without obtaining any personal assistance from outside. Valuable assistance was rendered by the Southern Army Headquarters in supplying such of the material as could be spared from the stocks through their convoys. The Government Railway Workshop and the Government Electric Factory spared some of their skilled personnel for work at the station. Service to various industrial concerns was resumed partially on the 1st July 1944 and to a considerable extent on the 10th July 1944 and subsequently all the industrial concerns were fully serviced and the energy generated towards the end of August by the two stations put together amounted to 90 per cent of the energy generated before the accident. Except for the fact that

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large cotton mills were compelled to adopt 24 hours shift in place of 16 to 18 hours they were running before the accident, no industrial concern was refused any power. The Kolar Gold Fields were unable to utilise all the power allotted to them due to various other difficulties.

582. The total expenditure incurred during the year under "38-A, Hydro Electric Works", exclusive of "Stock and Suspense", amounted to Rs. 6,77,397 (Rs. 6,76,608) and that on Automatic Telephones to Rs. 55,052 (Rs. 82,354). Some of the large construction works had to be suspended for want of the requisite materials. The materials required were obtained with some difficulty for the maintenance of the station equipment without causing interruption of service. The number of cities, towns and villages to which power supply was extended was 222, the same as in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 97,181 (Rs. 51,709) was incurred on the electrification of towns and villages during the year and Rs. 23,745 (Rs. 6,055) on the supply of power to irrigation pumps and pumping installations which increased from 683 to 690. The number of consumers, both power and lighting, increased by 2,182 and the total at the end of the year stood at 56,264 (54,082). The extension of service to power and lighting installations and improvements to the existing distribution system cost Rs. 3,54,503 (Rs. 3,78,778). The expenditure from the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 1,83,209 (Rs. 56,653). The closing balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 1,31,35,038 (Rs. 1,21,12,414) on account of electrical works and Rs. 6,50,000 (Rs. 5,20,000) on account of a portion of the Krishnarajasagar capital debited to the Electrical Department.

Power generation and distribution.

583. The power generated during the year was 303,105,600 (301,458,400) units and the two generating stations at Sivasamudram and Shimshapura were together generating towards the latter part of the year one million units a day which represented a very high load factor, and imposed on them a total instantaneous demand of 72,000 H. P. (54,000 K. W.) as against 70,500 H. P. (52,600 K. W.) in the previous year. Twenty (170) power installations and 2,162 (1,715) lighting installations were added. The total number of street lights (both overhead and ornamental) at the end of the year was 18,201 (17,915).

584. The value of stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 30,31,006 (Rs. 25,00,596). Articles

worth Rs. 30,70,766 (Rs. 17,24,786) were purchased, and receipts due to transfer of stores within the Department or return from works amounted to Rs. 9,37,339 (Rs. 15,37,749). Stores of the value of Rs. 30,68,060 (Rs. 27,32,125) were issued. The year closed with a balance of stores on hand of the value of Rs. 50,30,655 (Rs. 30,31,006). Stores.

585. The departmental workshops at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Mysore together manufactured materials valued at Rs. 41,194 (Rs. 34,779). Workshops.

586. There were six pre-arranged shut-downs lasting for about 18 hours and 45 minutes on the Kolar and Mysore transmission and Bangalore transmission systems. There were 14 (10) cases of fatal accidents. Interruptions and accidents.

587. The gross receipts of the Department during the year, inclusive of receipts under "Automatic Telephones," amounted to Rs. 1,04,73,932 (Rs. 92,11,545). The net revenue after providing for interest on the capital outlay and contributions to the depreciation and other funds, was Rs. 71,14,218 (Rs. 59,34,239) which worked out at 11·76 (10·09) per cent on the total capital. Finance.

588. Sanction was accorded to the appointment of a Deputy General Superintendent, Cauvery Power Scheme, for rationing of the energy to large industrial concerns consequent on the fire accident to the generating station at Sivasamudram. General.

589. The construction of a second circuit transmission line from Mysore to Bhadravathi was in progress. Service was given to Kollegal and Mambally and the Mudikundam silk filatures during the year. The work regarding the electrification of Kadur, Birur and Ajjampur was nearing completion. Arrangements were made for the supply of power to a number of irrigation pumps in order to assist the "Grow More Food" scheme. One hundred additional subscribers in Bangalore City were given telephone connections and arrangements were being made to make the remaining 300 also available to the public. To facilitate payment of bills, two cash collection centres were established, one in Bangalore City and the other in the Civil and Military Station.

590. The Department concluded preliminary survey work in connection with the proposed hydro-electric scheme at Mekedat.

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

CHAPTER IX—GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.

(i) Geology.

Minerals other than gold.

591. The minerals produced in the State, other than gold, included chromite, corundum, manganese, kaolin, magnesite, asbestos, mica, ochres, soap-stone, staurolite, quartz, felspar and ornamental stones, of the estimated value of Rs. 6,10,000 (Rs. 7,70,000). The total amount of royalty payable for the year was Rs. 32,561 (Rs. 44,146). The total area covered by the mining leases and prospecting licenses was 61,890 (39,114) acres. In addition, about 33 acres of land were held under licenses to quarry ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current during the year was 256 (158). The total estimated value of the various minerals, which were supplied by the Department to Government industrial concerns, was about Rs. 59,500 (Rs. 63,000).

592. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 22,226 tons of iron ore, 600 tons of manganese ore, 31,646 tons of limestone and 2,300 tons of dolomite.

Mineral survey and prospecting.

593. Mineral survey and prospecting for asbestos, beryl, ruby, corundum, felspar, garnet, ochre, quartz and silver sand were carried out in different parts of the State. An intensive survey of the lesser minerals such as, clay, kankar and road metal, was carried out in the Kunigal taluk. As a result of these investigations, fresh deposits of quartz, silver sand, ochre, clays and lime kankar were located.

Geophysical survey.

594. A high frequency oscillator and receiving set (M. scope) was added during the year to the geophysical survey equipment of the Department. Government have also sanctioned the purchase of a special geophysical Megger Earth Tester. A review of the geophysical surveys carried out in the several parts of the State during the last five years was drawn up and it is proposed to extend this survey to the whole of the State for locating the concealed mineral deposits and determining the underground water table.

Chemical Laboratory.

595. One hundred and one samples, which involved the determination of 347 constituents, were analysed. The examination of minerals and rocks was continued. One hundred and eight enquiries of scientific and economic interest were received and disposed of. Collections of Mysore rocks and mineral specimens were presented to six educational and other institutions during the year.

Special schemes.

596. A scheme was sanctioned in November 1943 at an estimated cost of Rs. 90,000 for large-scale mining and refining of kaolin at Bageshpura, Hassan district, for supplying the material to the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd. The work was started immediately. On the completion of the construction of the washing plant by the end of April 1944, mining and washing operations are going on satisfactorily. A scheme for the mining and extraction of gold, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,70,000, from the old workings at Bellara, Tumkur district, was sanctioned. Work on the cleaning and reconditioning of some of the old shafts was taken up as a preliminary to the regular mining of the gold quartz. The post-graduate geology students of the Andhra University were given practical training for six weeks in the field season by the officers of the Department in geological mapping, prospecting and mining operations, etc., in different parts of the State.

Finance.

597. The total revenue, excluding royalty on gold, was Rs. 66,963 (Rs. 87,888). The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 66,787 (Rs. 64,661).

(ii) Mines and Explosives.

598. As in previous years, gold mining operations were carried on in the four mines on the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nundydroog mines. The total output of gold was 252,193,405 (260,270,526) ozs. The total value realised was £3,832,216 (£2838,971), showing an increase of £9,93,245. The increase was due to the extraordinarily high prices obtained for gold during the year. The Companies paid a dividend of £299,964 (£223,225). Out of a total demand of Rs. 24,39,046 (Rs. 22,28,428) under royalty on gold and silver, a sum of Rs. 21,96,690 (Rs. 19,98,456) was collected. Under the Duty on Gold Act, a sum of Rs. 1,86,68,443 (Rs. 79,25,897) was collected.

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

599. The total demand under mining revenue other than gold was Rs. 67,060 (Rs. 88,024), of which an amount of Rs. 66,963 (Rs. 87,888) was collected.

Mining Labour.

600. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 23,438 (24,097), showing a decrease of 659. In the Gold Mines, 20,717 (21,436) persons were employed. Of these, 218 were Europeans, 403 Anglo-Indians and 20,096 Indians. Twelve thousand nine hundred and five persons were employed underground and 7,812 persons on the surface, including 870 women. The working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year.

Accidents.

601. The total number of accidents was 252 (234) and of these 29 were fatal, and 223 were serious. Enquiries were instituted in all the cases. In the 29 fatal accidents, 44 (57) persons were either killed or died subsequently, giving a mortality of 1·60 (1·91) per thousand persons employed. Of the 27 fatal accidents, which occurred on the Kolar Gold Field in 1943, 22 were unavoidable, one was due to recklessness and four were due to negligence.

Workmen's Compensation.

602. Forty-eight (66) claims for compensation, comprising 33 (48) fatal cases and 15 (17) permanent partial disablement cases, arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field and the compensation awarded under all heads amounted to Rs. 48,808 (Rs. 59,397). In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 39,914 (Rs. 32,308) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 83,604 (Rs. 2,91,868) in 183 (778) cases of silicosis was also paid.

Explosives.

603. Twelve licenses were granted for the possession and sale of specified explosives (other than fulminates) from magazines. The District Magistrates issued 513 (691) licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, the fall in the number of licenses being due mainly to the fact that there were limited grants of licenses in the districts in Forms "A" and "B" for the manufacture, possession and sale of fireworks owing to the ban imposed in November 1942. All the main and subsidiary magazines at important shaft heads included in the licenses granted by Government were inspected by the officers of the Department. There were, in all, 20 (27) accidents due to

explosives, resulting in the death of 15 (19) persons and serious injuries to 32 (36) others.

Prosecutions.

604. There were eight (5) cases of prosecution under the Mysore Explosives Act and the Rules thereunder resulting in the conviction of 9 (6) persons. Fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 100 were imposed in seven cases and the other case was pending disposal.

Petroleum.

605. Two hundred licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules during the year for the import and storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State were 5,729,382 (3,360,587) and 2,073,743 (2,766,472) gallons, respectively. In addition, 1,27,856 gallons of power alcohol manufactured at the Mysore Sugar Factory, Mandya, were blended with straight petrol for use as motor fuel in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mandya and Hassan and in Chikmagalur town in Kadur district, where the Mysore Power Alcohol Act was in force.

Carbide of Calcium.

606. Twenty-seven (20) licenses were current for the storage of carbide of calcium during the year.

607. The revised Mysore Explosives Rules were passed into law in October 1943 and came into force with effect from the 18th November 1943.

General.

608. As the administrative jurisdiction over the lands occupied by the Bangalore City Railway Station and the Bangalore-Hindupur line of the Mysore State Railway were retroceded to Government with effect from the 1st January 1944, all the petroleum installations situated in this area were brought under the operation of the Mysore Petroleum Act and the Rules thereunder. An order was also issued in January 1944 extending all the provisions of the Mysore Petroleum Act and Rules thereunder to acetone, wood naptha and methyl alcohol. As a result of the failure of electric power supply from Sivasamudram on the evening of the 19th May 1944, due to a lightning accident, the emergency steam plant at the Kolar Mines Power Station was put into commission and all underground workmen were hoisted to the surface. After five hours, power from Shimshapura was turned on and about 4,000 kilowatts were made available for the Kolar Gold Field. With this power it was impossible to operate the essential services such as, underground pumps, air

compressors and water supply pumps. All other mining and metallurgical works had to be suspended. The shut-down resulted in a large number of workmen being thrown out of employment. In response to an urgent requisition for skilled labour from the Supply Department of the Government of India on behalf of the coal mines in Bihar, Talchar, Singareni and other coal fields, a contingent of about 1,500 workmen left the Kolar Gold Field on the 14th July 1944. The labourers who could not be provided with work were paid three-fourths of their basic pay and half their dearness allowance for the month of June. On the 10th July 1944, the supply of power was increased from 5,300 H.P. to 11,000 H.P., thus enabling a partial resumption of underground operations with consequential increase in the absorption of labour.

CHAPTER X.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1943.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

General.

609. The state of public health during the year was generally satisfactory. Malaria still headed the list of causes of death (accounting for 32,145 deaths), although a decline was noticeable in its trend from 1941, the percentage of malaria deaths to total deaths in 1941 being 35·4, 32·2 in 1942 and 28·7 in 1943. Malaria control works were continued under the Department.

610. Cholera and small-pox contributed materially to the number of deaths, cholera accounting for 6·1 per cent of the total deaths and small-pox for 6·9 per cent. Cholera occurred chiefly in the districts of Chitaldrug, Mysore and Shimoga. As a preventive measure, 384,051 anti-cholera inoculations were done and 58 jatras were prohibited. In order to prevent the recrudescence of cholera epidemics by pilgrims returning from the Mahadesvarabetta Jatra in Kollegal, the water sources on the way to the hills and on the top were inspected and arrangements for accommodation to pilgrims and other facilities were made. Vaccination campaigns were organised, particularly in Kolar district. The total number of vaccinations done was 523,564.

611. The number of deaths from plague was reported to be 3,886. Active measures were taken to prevent the infection. Forty-seven places were declared plague-infected under the new Plague Regulation, 118 shandies were closed for varying periods and 217,578 anti-plague inoculations were done. Seventy thousand two hundred and forty-eight houses were fumigated in 37 towns and 560 villages as an anti-rat measure.

612. In addition to existing health organisations, some more were established in several parts of the State. Six health units in the malnad did intensive and full-time health work. The experiments to try the results of combining both the curative and preventive aspects of medicine in routine activities proved successful and encouraging.

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Births and Deaths.

613. Births and deaths (excluding 516 still-births) recorded during 1942 and 1943 were as follows:—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1942 ...	134,979	63,011	65,968	18·6	99,187	51,267	47,920	13·6
1943 ...	128,978	66,701	62,277	17·6	112,177	57,458	54,719	18·3

614. The birth-rate was highest (24·3) in Shimoga district and lowest (14·0) in Mysore district. The birth-rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field were 30·9 (30·9), 35·1 (38·3) and 31·2 (33·3), respectively. The death-rate was highest in Shimoga district *viz.*, 22·6 and lowest in Bangalore district *viz.*, 11·8. The rates of mortality in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field were 28·3 (23·5), 25·1 (22·2) and 17·9 (16·4), respectively. The maximum mortality was 78·4 (65·5) among persons of sixty and over, the minimum was 5·7 (4·0) in the age period from 10 to 15.

615. The following table shows the recorded causes of mortality under several heads:—

Cause of death	Number of deaths	
	1942	1943
Plague	3,176	3,886
Small-pox	3,699	7,730
Cholera	4,655	6,882
Malaria (including deaths from malaria and typhoid).	31,974	32,145
Typhoid	5,096	5,413
Other fevers	10,400	11,854
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	5,936	6,985
Respiratory diseases	4,707	5,409
Consumption	4,140	4,211
Leprosy	699	818
Maternal deaths	2,094	1,946
Suicide	167	249
Drowning	772	726
Wounds and accidents ...	691	620
Killed by wild beasts	38	74
Snake bites	210	177
Rabies	90	107
Other causes	20,073	22,945
Total ...	99,187	112,177

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616. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 14,673 (13,349), giving an average of 113·8 (98·9) per 1,000 live births. The highest infant mortality rate recorded was 127·5 in the Shimoga district, the lowest being 64·5 in the Mysore (excluding city) district. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area, the rates of mortality were 236·1 (212·5), 139·6 (138·4) and 184·5 (174·7) per thousand, respectively.

Infant mortality.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

617. In view of the very satisfactory results obtained by pyrethrum-spraying for the prevention of malaria, the demand for taking up similar work in other malarious areas was on the increase. Spraying pyrethrum had practically to replace all other recurrent methods of control on account of the difficulty of obtaining stocks of oil or paris green. The Public Health Institute prepared the pyrethrum extract for the first time and met the entire needs of the Department. The necessary stock of pyrethrum flowers was obtained from Kenya and Kashmir. The question of growing these flowers on a large scale within the State itself was taken up with the Agricultural and Forest Departments. Malaria control work and general mosquito control operations were continued in several parts of the State. Lectures on malariology, with demonstrations in the field and laboratory on malaria control works, were arranged to be given to the students of the Medical College, Mysore and the Medical School, Bangalore.

Bureau of Malariology.

618. The Hook-worm staff was continued for one year from the 1st July 1943. Sixty-eight villages in the Narasimharajapur and Koppa Health Units were visited and the drug was administered to 3,245 persons. Five hundred and sixteen specimens of motion for hook-worm ova were examined and 246 were found to be positive. Blood from 731 persons was tested for haemoglobin content. Every one had less haemoglobin than the standard. Talks on the spread of infection, the measures to be adopted to avoid the infection and the advantages of introducing flush latrines were given. As a result of this propaganda, a large number of flush-out latrines was installed.

Bureau of Epidemiology (i) Hook-worm campaign.

619. Two hundred and forty-four step wells for the presence of cylops and fish were examined. The number

(ii) Guinea-worm Unit.

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of step wells and nurseries that were re-stocked with fish was 120 and 17, respectively.

Bureau of Health Education.

620. Cinema shows on health subjects continued to be popular. One hundred and forty-seven (165) shows were organised on subjects dealing with public health, sanitation, maternity and child welfare and the precautions to be taken on the outbreak of epidemics.

Health Exhibition.

621. In addition to the various exhibits kept in the Health section of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, a separate Health section was fitted to the Rural Development Exhibition specially arranged for the benefit of the rural folk visiting Mysore during the Dasara Season. Attractive and educative picture posters were also prepared and exhibited.

622. The permanent Health Museum at Mysore was kept open to the public throughout the year.

Rural Health Training Centre, Closepet.

623. The efficiency of the primary vaccinations was about 97 per cent which was higher than that of last year. Mass re-vaccinations were undertaken during the year. The total number of vaccinations done was 12,828, of which 3,024 (3,119) were primary vaccinations and 9,804 (1,004) were re-vaccinations. Health education was one of the most important activities of the Centre. Training in the several branches of rural public health work and in cyanogas fumigation was given.

Rural Health Unit, Mandya.

624. The extension of the Malaria Control Unit was sanctioned from the 24th September 1943. One hundred and forty-five new villages were included in the Unit area in December 1943 for carrying out anti-malaria and general health measures. The bi-annual spleen and parasitic and haemoglobin surveys were conducted. Magic lantern lectures on maternity and child-welfare were arranged in the Unit villages. Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two wells were chlorinated.

625. Dr. Balfour of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. C. C. Chen, Commissioner of Health, Zechnan Province, China, and I. C. Fang, Commissioner of Health, Kiangsi Province, China, were among the distinguished visitors to the Health Unit. The two Commissioners of Health from China visited the Health Unit at Closepet also.

Rural Welfare Centre, Dodballapur.

626. During the year, 3,626 (2,695) vaccinations were done. Of these, 677 (716) were primary vaccinations and 2,949 (1,979) were re-vaccinations. The hook-worm unit

conducted an intensive anti-hook-worm drive in the unit area. Propaganda for the construction of bore-hole latrines and for the use of foot-wear as a protection against hook-worm disease was conducted.

Health Centre, Periyapatna.

627. One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five vaccinations were done, of which 694 were primary vaccinations and 1,101 were re-vaccinations. A total length of 4,150 ft. of drainage work was done both in Periyapatna town and Thatnahalli village. Nine insanitary pits were got filled up with fresh earth. Six hundred and ninety-three cart-loads of rank vegetation were got removed and 69 wells were stocked with gambusia fish.

Jog Falls Project.

628. During the year, a check over the incoming labour population and foodstuffs was exercised at the cyanogasing stations, one established at the anicut near Kargal and the other at Hirebhasgar. People arriving from areas infected with plague, cholera and small-pox were protected before admission, and the incoming labourers were quarantined for three days during which period they were inoculated against plague and cholera and admitted into the colonies. Malaria being the chief disease in this area owing to the breeding of carrier anapheline mosquitoes, all necessary preventive measures were taken and both the adult mosquitoes and larvae were attacked. Three thousand six hundred and twenty-six (2,695) vaccinations were done in the area. Of these, 677 were primary vaccinations and 2,949 were revaccinations.

Other Health Units.

629. The six malnad Health Units at Mandagadde, Malur and Devangi in Shimoga district and Narasimharajapura, Koppa and Hariharapura in Kadur district continued to do useful work. Schemes for the establishment of Health Units at Bandihole, Anandapur, Saklespur, and K. Hoskote were sanctioned.

Sanitary Engineering.

630. The work of the Sanitary Engineering Bureau was continued, with the head office in Bangalore and five divisional headquarters at Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Bethamangala. The preparation of projects and estimates for water supply, drainage, town planning and sanitary fittings, the execution of sanctioned estimates and the maintenance of all water supply works except that of Bangalore City, were attended to by the Bureau. During the year, the total expenditure of the Bureau was Rs. 8·9 lakhs,

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City Health Centres.

and the Bangalore City Drainage Division incurred an expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs.

631. In Bangalore City, strict supervision was exercised over the hotels and coffee clubs, aerated water factories, sweet-meat shops and bakeries. Under the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act, 657 (467) samples of foodstuffs were analysed. Over one thousand notices were issued in connection with the construction of flush-out latrines. Seven hundred and twenty-one flush-out latrines were constructed. Two thousand two hundred and twenty-five (3,617) stray dogs were destroyed. Arrangements were made to make a special survey of all mosquito breeding places in the area and to re-stock all wells with larvicidal fish, to drain off all temporary collections of water and to spray pyrocide mixture in all the houses in the locality.

632. In Mysore City, the sanitary staff inspected hotels, eating-houses, bakeries and aerated water factories. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-one houses were visited in connection with the sanitary arrangements. Notices were issued in 711 cases under the various sections of the Municipal Act. One hundred and twenty flushing latrines were constructed. Gambusia fish were distributed to 2,457 wells, 27 ponds and 20 pools. Under the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act, 459 samples of foodstuffs were analysed. One thousand seven hundred and fifty-five (1,628) stray dogs were destroyed.

633. In Kolar Gold Field, as a routine preventive measure, 53,369 vaccinations were done, of which 6,405 were primary vaccinations and 46,964 were re-vaccinations. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-one stray dogs were destroyed. Five maternity and child-welfare centres in the mining area and one child-welfare centre at Robertsonpet continued the maternity and child-welfare work.

(iii) Vaccination.

634. Five lakhs twenty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-four (414,935) vaccinations were performed. Of these, 203,543 (200,500) were primary vaccinations and 320,221 (214,435) were re-vaccinations. The average success rate of primary vaccinations was 94·8 (94·0). The number of deaths from small-pox was 7,730. As a preventive

measure, vaccination campaigns were organised, particularly in Kolar district. The number of vaccinators in service was 171 (184).

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

635. The demand for vaccine lymph was unusually high during the year, owing to intensive vaccination campaigns in the State. Both the production and issue of lymph were the highest, as compared with previous years. The quantity of glycerine lymph issued was 876,120 (715,980) doses. There were 216 calves, of which 194 were buffalo calves and 22 cow calves. Two hundred and two were sold and 14 calves remained at the close of the year.

636. The expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 21,951 (Rs. 19,720).

(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

637. Fourteen thousand six hundred and seventeen (15,049) specimens were examined in the Bacteriological section and 1,896 (2,359) samples in the Chemical section. In the Medico-legal section, 271 (260) cases with 1,014 (1,000) articles were examined. The Institute issued during the year 828,920 (809,950) c.c. of anti-cholera vaccine, 363,800 (287,934) adult doses of anti-plague vaccine and 15,154 c.c. of T. A. B. vaccine. The Institute also prepared 290 (121·28) gallons of pyrethrum extract in 1·100 concentration and supplied 281 (113·38) gallons to the Bureau of Malariology for use in the work of malaria control.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

638. Three hundred and eighty-two institutions were working during the calendar year 1942. The Public Works Department dispensary at Marconahalli in the Tumkur district and the Malaria Relief Centre at Krishnarajanagar in the Mysore district were closed, leaving 380 (362) at the end of that year. Fifteen new institutions were added during the year 1943 and the total number of institutions working in December 1943 was 395 (376). A classification of these institutions is interesting; of the 395 institutions working during the year, 358 were public, 28 non-public, 5 private aided and 4 private non-aided. Again, 64 institu- Number of Institutions.

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tions were classified as hospitals and 331 as dispensaries. Forty-four institutions were exclusively for women and children and 351 were general institutions both for men and women. Classified as urban or rural, there were 65 urban institutions and 330 rural. Thus, roughly speaking, 5 out of every 6 institutions catered for the needs of the vast rural population. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 7,004,019 (6,820,160).

639. Four dispensaries, *viz.*, (i) District Board dispensary at Chelur (Kolar district), (ii) District Board dispensary at Santhebachahalli (Mandya district), (iii) Rural dispensary at Bukkapatna (Tumkur district) and (iv) Subsidised rural dispensary at Koppa (Mandya district) were converted into reduced scale Local Fund dispensaries. Eight dispensaries in Bangalore City and four in Mysore City, that were hitherto being classed as Local Fund dispensaries, were classified under Municipal dispensaries from this year.

640. Owing to the paucity of medical officers—several of them having volunteered for war service—nine subsidised rural dispensaries could not function during the year.

In-patients.

641. The number of beds available was 4,058 (3,755). Including 40,212 (40,000) parturition cases, the total number of new in-patients treated was 89,765 (80,777), the number treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore being 9,515 (8,550) and 8,240 (7,402), respectively. Of these, 67,172 (59,434) were cured, 8,813 (10,523) were relieved, 5,525 (4,358) were discharged otherwise and 5,128 (3,874) died.

Out-patients.

642. The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 6,914,254 (6,739,383), the number treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 68,549 (66,343) and 71,494 (57,237), respectively. Of the out-patients treated, adults numbered 4,276,515 (4,185,367). The daily average attendance of both new and old patients was 36,700 (34,972).

643. The total number of persons on whom surgical operations were performed was 114,582 (111,073). Of these, 97,102 (97,699) patients were cured, 16,628 (12,317) were relieved, 589 (822) were discharged otherwise and

263 (235) died. The number of operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 12,826 (10,844) and 8,449 (7,909), respectively.

644. The number of midwives was 431 (408). They conducted 37,715 (40,000) parturition cases. Midwives.

(vii) Special Hospitals.

645. The number of in-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital and the Children's Hospital, Bangalore, was 10,398 (10,223) and 1,351 (1,223), respectively, and that in the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Kolar, was 4,815 (4,819) and 2,334 (2,420), respectively. The number of out-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Kolar, was 49,845 (51,825), 20,756 (22,028) and 32,505 (35,167), respectively.

646. The number of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and in the Eye Department of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 2,872 (2,640) and 797 (811), respectively. The number of out-patients treated in them was 34,397 (30,664) and 17,164 (12,464), respectively. Ophthalmic Hospitals

647. The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 295 (282). Leper Asylum.

648. Two thousand five hundred and seventy (1,874) in-patients were treated in the three Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field. Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

649. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there were 148 beds. Of these, 90 (90) were for men and 58 (58) for women and children in the general ward. Five hundred and forty (540) in-patients were treated in the Sanatorium. Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium.

650. The number of in-patients treated in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, was 773 (790). Five thousand two hundred and forty-two (3,840) out-patients were also treated. Mental Hospital.

651. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the State was Rs. 27,40,592 (Rs. 28,09,637). Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,98,049 (Rs. 2,92,346) was spent on diet, Rs. 6,71,146 (Rs. 8,08,432) on medicines and other hospital necessaries and Rs. 52,625 (Rs. 27,521) on Finance.

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bedding and clothing. Owing to the enormous rise in the prices of medicines and instruments, an additional grant of Rs. 1,25,000 was sanctioned for the Medical Stores under "European medicine".

General.

652. The Department thankfully accepted donations amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 generously offered by philanthropic persons for the purpose of medical relief in the State.

653. Sanction was accorded for the construction of the following hospital buildings :—

(1) The first stage of a new building for the Epidemic Diseases Hospital at Mysore at a cost of Rs. 33,000,

(2) A hospital in Bangalore for cardiac diseases at a cost of Rs. 60,100 out of Mrs. Sirur's donation,

(3) A combined hospital at Ajjampur at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000, and

(4) A combined Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital at Bangalore.

Proposals for the construction of the following hospital buildings were under consideration :—

(1) A Tuberculosis Hospital at Bangalore out of the donation of Rs. 1,00,000 from *Dharmaprakasa* Mr. Devarao Shivaram,

(2) A separate block for the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, at a cost of Rs. 20,000,

(3) A Central Leper Asylum at Bangalore, and

(4) Combined hospitals at Goribidnur and Sringeri.

Additional Medical Staff.

654. Certain additional staff—medical, ministerial and nursing—was sanctioned for the Victoria Hospital, the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore and the District Hospital, Chitaldrug. One lady house keeper and an accountant were also sanctioned for the Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

655. Messrs. C. Krishnaswami Rao and T. Seshachalam, Surgeons, were appointed Durbar Physician and Durbar Surgeon, respectively, in addition to their duties as Medical Officers of the Krishnarajendra and Victoria Hospitals. Mr. B. Jayaram was appointed Specialist in Tuberculosis and Medical Officer, Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore. The question of forming a Specialists' cadre in the Medical department was under active consideration.

656. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lay the foundation stones of the Combined Hospital at Arsikere and of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine at Bangalore in February and December, 1943 respectively. Several philanthropic gentlemen gave donations aggregating Rs. 3,58,000 for the Institute. Estimates were sanctioned for the construction of the buildings at a cost of Rs. 8,18,000 and work to the extent of Rs 3,63,000 will be taken up during the current year. A combined Ayurvedic and Unani Out-patients' Dispensary attached to this institution was opened. His Highness was graciously pleased to pay a visit to the General Hospital at Mandya on the 19th December 1943.

657. Some of the other important schemes under consideration were the following :—

1. Revision of the scale of pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
2. Revision of the scale of pay of the ministerial staff.
3. Construction of quarters for Sub-Assistant Surgeons in rural areas.
4. Revision of the rules for the training of nurses and the revision of the scale of pay of 3rd grade nurses.
5. Regularising the question of opening new dispensaries in rural areas. A Committee was appointed to consider the question.
6. Tuberculosis survey in Bangalore and Mysore. Revised proposals for conducting a tuberculosis survey and for a scheme of anti-tuberculosis work in the State were submitted by the Medical Officer, Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore. The scheme is under examination.
7. Conversion of subsidised rural dispensaries into Local Fund dispensaries. Proposals for the conversion of all such dispensaries into reduced scale dispensaries with the approval of the District Boards concerned were under consideration.

658. A second batch of medical officers was deputed for special training in leprosy to the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput, for a period of three months. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon was deputed to Shivara village in Mandya taluk to study the incidence of leprosy in the area in order to afford necessary medical aid to the sufferers. Arrangements were also made for the conduct of a leprosy survey in Bangalore, Maddur, Malvalli and T.-Narsipur taluks.

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659. Certain concessions were sanctioned to the civil medical officers offering themselves for recruitment as Emergency Commissioned Officers in the Indian Medical Service. With the grant of these concessions and the temporary recognition of the Mysore M.B.B.S. Degree for such recruitment, several Medical Officers, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons and a few private medical practitioners have taken up service in the Army. A few nurses also have joined the Auxiliary Nursing Service.

660. The Committees appointed to go into the question of nursing services in the State and to examine the details of diet given to patients in hospitals have completed their work.

661. In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee for the improvement of the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine in the State, a Special Committee was constituted to consider and devise measures for the control, administration and development of the indigenous systems of medicine.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

CHAPTER XI.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

662. The year under report recorded a marked increase both in the number of institutions and scholars. On the 1st March 1944, there were 8,358 (7,986) public institutions with a total enrolment of 473,258 (411,528).

Institutions

The following statement shows the different classes of recognised institutions, with their strength, as on the 1st March 1944 :—

Kind of Institution.	*Number.*	*Strength.*
Government ...	6,461	392,466
Municipal ...	13	2,500
Aided ...	1,840	74,140
Unaided ...	44	4,152
Total ...	8,358	473,258

663. Besides these, there were 685 village indigenous schools with a strength of 10,656 (10,390).

664. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 45·0 (39·23), the percentage for boys and girls being 63·63 (56·30) and 25·33 (21·22), respectively. On an average, there was one school for every 3·26 square miles and 793 persons.

665. The number of middle schools during the last academic year increased from 416 to 447. Thirty-four more have since been opened, besides additional sections in existing middle schools. The strength of middle schools increased from 63,156 to 68,063. The provision for middle school education has been supplemented by the conversion of the upper primary schools into middle schools of the new type of which there were 336.

666. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

Grade of schools	Number			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. University Colleges.	4,705	597	5,302	1·38	0·46	1·12
2. Oriental Colleges ...	557	10	567	0·16	0·01	0·12
3. High Schools ...	15,406	2,603	18,009	4·50	1·99	3·81
4. Middle do ...	54,643	13,420	68,063	15·96	10·24	14·38
5. Primary do ...	260,489	113,109	373,598	76·11	86·34	78·94
6. Special do ...	6,466	1,253	7,719	1·89	0·96	1·63
Total ...	342,266	130,992	473,258	100·00	100·00	100·00

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667. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 469,214 (400,216) and the average daily attendance was 361,079 (316,678) or 76·95 (79·13) per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls.

Primary Education.

668. During the year, 375 new primary schools in rural areas and 16 in urban areas were opened with the result that the goal of a thousand additional schools was reached a year ahead of the schedule. Altogether, 1,129 schools were opened under the four-year programme of expansion of primary education started in 1941. There were 7,184 (6,860) primary schools for boys with a strength of 329,060 (284,746).

669. The enrolment in the primary schools increased to about 150,000 pupils, including 44,000 girls. The number of languishing schools was reduced from 900 in 1941 to less than 200. The staff in the schools was strengthened by the appointment of 653 additional teachers. The inspecting staff was also added to. School buildings of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,33,000 were provided by local people.

Adult Education.

670. The number of adult night schools remained the same, *viz.*, 82, but their strength increased to 2,161 (1,936). The State Literacy Council continued to do useful work in the promotion of adult literacy and a special grant of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned to the Council in connection with the Rural Reconstruction drive in selected hoblis in the State, besides the continuance of the lumpsum grant of Rs. 20,000. One thousand one hundred and thirty-three adult literacy classes and 318 libraries were opened by the Literacy Council during the year.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

671. The number of separate schools for the education of Depressed Class students remained the same, *viz.*, 406, but their strength was 12,151 (10,398), of whom 8,111 (6,972) were pupils of the Depressed Classes. In addition, there were 25,893 (21,053) Depressed Class students in general schools, making a total of 34,004 (28,025) Depressed Class students under instruction.

Muslim Education.

672. There were 1,055 (1,033) institutions for the education of Muslim students, with a strength of 50,437 (44,593), of whom 50,287 (44,436) were Muslims. In

addition, there were 9,185 (8,114) Muslim students studying in general schools, making a total of 59,472 (52,550) Muslim pupils under instruction.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

673. There were five institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, with a total strength of 869 (792).

674. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of institutions :—

Institutions.	*Number.*	*Strength.*
Primary Schools for boys	... 7,184	329,060
Do girls	... 484	44,538
Middle Schools for boys	... 381	58,113
Do girls	... 66	9,950
High Schools for boys	... 47	16,032
Do girls	... 15	1,977
Sanskrit Schools	... 85	2,117
Oriental Colleges	... 5	567
Commercial Schools	... 30	1,727
Industrial Schools	... 8	859
Agricultural Schools	... 4	119
Training Institutions	... 8	833
Special Schools	... 2	92

Education of Women.

675. There were 573 (543) separate institutions for women with a strength of 57,238 (48,195), including 3,387 boys. In addition, there were 77,141 (63,515) girls in boys' schools, making a total of 130,992 (109,301) girls under instruction.

676. The results at the S.S.L.C., Middle School and Upper Primary Examinations in respect of girl candidates were as follows :—

.....	Girls		
	Examined	Passed	Percentage
S. S. L. C. ...	628	400	63·6
Middle School ...	1,716	1,011	58·9
Upper Primary ...	554	226	40·8

Scholarships.

677. The total amount provided for scholarships and stipends, excluding those in the University, technical and

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other institutions under other Departments, was Rs. 1,97,258 (Rs. 1,82,816) and was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Backward Class students	85,150
Depressed Class students	35,930
Girl students	11,490
Muslim students	7,160
General scholarships	6,000
Special scholarships	5,470
Scholarships to students in Sanskrit Colleges.	11,491
Merit scholarships	594
Scholarships to children of Military Classes, Khadayatha Community, Pallegar pensioners and pupils in Agricultural Schools and in Malnad areas.	16,850
Stipends to private candidates in Training Institutions.	17,123
Total ...	1,97,258

Free studentships.

678. Out of 15,535 (11,201) pupils in high school classes on the 1ts January 1944, 1,971 (1,517) were awarded full-fee concessions, being either recipients of scholarships or exempted from payment of fees, and 1,385 (1,043) pupils were exempted from payment of fees, and 1,385 (1,043) pupils were exempted from payment of half the fees. In addition, 584 (161) free-studentships and 4,728 (3,135) half-freeships were granted to pupils other than scholarship-holders. The rate of fees for girls in high schools was half of that charged for boys.

Results of Public Examinations.

679. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations :—

Examinations	Registered	Number of students examined	Passed	Eligible fo College Course
S. S. L. C. ...	5,397	5,244	3,253	2,231
Middle School	13,091	12,638	7,254	...
Upper Primary	2,758	2,641	1,038	...

Boy Scouts.

680. The total strength of the various branches of the Scout Movement on the 15th January 1944 was 27,012 (24,298). The annual Government grant of Rs. 40,960 to the Movement was continued during the year.

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Girl Guide Movement.

681. The Girl Guide Movement functioned well in all the districts. Twenty-eight Girl Guide Companies and 31 Blue Bird Flocks were working on the 1st January 1944. The annual Government grant of Rs. 4,200 to the Girl Guide Movement was continued.

Medical Inspection.

682. The scheme of medical inspection was in operation in 117 (75) centres in the State. The medical inspection of girl pupils was limited to six girls' high schools.

Finance.

683. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University Education, amounted to Rs. 89,72,775 (Rs. 80,79,259). Of this, a sum of Rs. 60,52,383 (Rs. 54,72,934) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 99,454 (Rs.85,270) on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 6,41,783 (Rs. 4,93,182) on aided institutions, Rs. 4,90,376 (Rs. 386,729) on buildings, Rs. 1,52,694 (Rs. 1,91,493) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 15,35,985 (Rs. 14,49,651) on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 67,93,720 (Rs. 60,51,386) or 75·71 (74·90) per cent of the total expenditure.

684. The amounts spent on education in different grades were as follows:—

Grade of Education	Direct expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure to the total expenditure
	Rs.	
University Colleges ...	9,57,229	10·67
Oriental do ...	75,486	0·84
High Schools ...	8,56,521	9·55
Middle do ...	11,39,024	12·69
Primary do ...	33,32,733	37·14
Training do ...	1,73,634	1·93
Technical do ...	2,59,093	2·89
Total ...	67,93,720	75·71

685. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-4-0 (Rs. 1-2-0). Of this, a sum of Re. 0-15-8 (Re. 0-13-9) was met from State Funds.

General.

686. The Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill, which was passed both by the Representative Assembly

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and the Legislative Council, makes it obligatory on parents, who voluntarily admit their children into primary schools, not to withdraw them before the completion of the full course of four years. It is estimated that the effect of this amendment will be to double the number on the rolls of existing primary schools, necessitating the provision of increased staff, accommodation and equipment.

687. The Board of Education appointed 14 sub-committees for reporting on various aspects of education and considered the reports of the sub-committees dealing with nursery school education, primary education, post-primary education and training of teachers.

(ii) University of Mysore.

Strength, constitution and results of examinations.

688. The number of students studying in the University colleges and schools was 5,605 (5,500). There were 669 (554) women students in the University, and of these, 260 (171) were successful in the several examinations. Of the latter, 68 (45) qualified for degrees. The number of Muslim and Depressed class students was 340 (284) and 98 (108), respectively. There were 1,754 (1,820) students belonging to the Backward Communities. Six hundred and ninety-six (540) students passed the final Degree examination and 1,132 (994) the Intermediate examination. Thirty-eight (24) students qualified for the L.M.P. Diploma.

Courses of study and scheme of examinations.

689. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Senate and the Academic Council urging the necessity for instituting a Degree course in Commerce, the B.Com. Degree Course was started from June 1944 in Bangalore. A Committee was appointed to consider the revision of the courses of study and schemes of examination for the Degree courses in Arts and Science. Class examination marks in English and Second languages for the Intermediate Arts and Science and in optional subjects for the Intermediate Arts were omitted from being taken into account in the scheme of public examination. A detailed syllabus in the Urdu Language and Literature for the B.A. (Hons.) in Urdu was prescribed. The course of study and scheme of examination in Politics for the Master's Degree examination were prescribed. Hindi may now be offered as a second language for the Intermediate and Degree examinations by those whose mother-tongue is a language allied to Hindi (such as

Gujarathi, Marathi and Bengali) and also by those whose circumstances warrant the taking up of Hindi more easily than Kannada as a second language.

Publications.

690. The total number of books published under the auspices of the Kannada Publication Committee was 19. Four numbers of the journal *Prabuddakarnataka* were issued. The University journal was issued in two parts, one devoted to Arts and the other to Science, including Medicine and Engineering. Under the University Extension Lectures, five new books were published and six books were reprinted. These publications have become popular. The Oriental Library published the *Vakyartharathna* with *Suvarnamudrika* of Ahobala Suri and the *Tattavartha Sutra of* Umasevathi with the *Sukhabodha Vritt* of Bhaskara Nandi. The total number of books in the Library at the end of the year was 17,514 (17,329). Part XI of the English-Kannada Dictionary was published. The total number of books published under the Sir K. P. Puttannachetty Endowment Publications was seven.

Endowments.

691. The University thankfully accepted the following endowments :—

(1) His Highness the Chancellor was graciously pleased to endow a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the award of three Gold Medals —two gold medals called His Highness the Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Wadiyar Gold Medals, one medal to the candidate obtaining the highest number of marks in History in the M.A. Degree examination and the other to the candidate obtaining the highest number of marks in Chemistry in the M.Sc. Degree examination.

One Gold Medal called Her Highness the Yuvarani Sri Kempu Cheluvajammanniavaru Gold Medal to the best outgoing woman medical graduate obtaining the M.B.B.S. Degree of the Mysore University.

(2) Col. W. L. Crawford and Mr. C. S. Crawford gave a sum of Rs. 55,000 for awarding fourteen scholarships to poor and deserving students to obtain higher education, preference being given to those from Hassan and Kadur districts. Of the fourteen scholarships, five are to be awarded to women students every year.

(3) *Dharmaprakasa* L. S. Venkaji Rao gave a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the award of a scholarship to the student obtaining the highest marks in Kannada and studying in one of the Intermediate Colleges in the University and a prize for the best essay on any subject of Kannada History, Archæology, Ethnology, or Art of Karnataka.

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Hostels and Canteens.

692. The number of students in the University Hostels was 355 (344), of whom 97 (90) were women. The several canteens for free feeding of the poor students worked satisfactorily.

Convocation.

693. The twenty-fifth Convocation of the University was held on the 13th October 1943 and His Highness the Chancellor presided. Sir J. C. Ghosh addressed the University graduates.

General.

694. The number of students seeking admission to the Technical and other colleges was in excess of the available accommodation and teaching facilities. Liberal grants were made to the University for the construction of new and additional buildings. The Persian Culture Mission visited some of the University institutions. The Department of Archæology ceased to be under the jurisdiction of the University. The name of the Oriental Library was changed to "The Oriental Research Institute", and the head of the institution styled "the Director of the Institute", with two Assistant Directors under him.

695. There were 832 Registered Graduates at the end of the year.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

696. In the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 12 books and 5 manuscripts were received for consideration. Four prizes, one of Rs. 300, two of Rs. 150 and one of Rs. 100 were awarded.

(iv) Literature.

697. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 237 (269).

(v) The Mysore Government Museum.

698. The number of persons who visited the Museum was 367,151 (288,112), the average per day being 1,244. The military personnel, including officers of different ranks who regularly visited the Museum for purposes of study, were afforded facilities to acquaint themselves with a knowledge of local history, flora and fauna.

699. With a view to maintaining the useful contact that has been established with the scientific departments

of Government and the University, the continuance of the Museum Advisory Committee for a further period of two years from the 13th July 1943 was sanctioned. The following members were also included in the personnel of the Committee to secure expert advice on Art and Sculpture :—

1. Mrs. H. F. Gourlie.
2. Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao, Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning.
3. Dr. O. H. Koenigsberger, Government Architect.

700. The Committee met twice during the year and reviewed the progress made in the improvement of the different sections.

701. Following the suggestions made by Dr. James H. Cousins, Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore, who visited the Museum in October 1943, one of the important measures undertaken during the year was a rearrangement of the exhibits retaining only objects illustrative of Archæology, Ethnology, Art and Natural History, which usually appeal to the general public. The bird skins received from the Bombay Natural History Society were a source of great attraction to visitors. Steady progress was made in the replacement of the deteriorated specimens of mammals by fresh ones. An adult tiger specimen attractively mounted in a walking posture was set up.

702. On account of the necessity for the provision of more space for the Archæology section, it was decided to use the vestibule of the Museum building for the display of some good specimens of Mysore sculpture. A list of sculptures worthy of acquisition from the different parts of the State was prepared in consultation with the Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, and arrangements are being made for the removal of some of these sculptures to the Museum during the current year. It is also proposed to transfer the Geology section elsewhere and the space thus released will be used for the display of pre-historic and other antiquities, photographs of ancient monuments in Mysore and other archæological charts and inscriptions.

703. The bronze image of "Natya Saraswathi" received from the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, is an important acquisition under Modern Industrial Art.

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704. Major Elmhirst, R. A. M. C., recovered certain antiquities from an ancient site near the Travellers' Bungalow at Tarabanahalli, near Hessarghatta, Bangalore district, and presented them to the Museum. These include painted potsherds with ornamental designs worked on them, beads, etc., which bear a strong resemblance to those found at Chandravalli near Chitaldrug. Another notable acquisition was the present made by Professor Faueheux of Pondicherry of a nearly complete and representative set of artifacts recovered from the ancient site of Arikemedu (C. 3rd Century B. C.) in French India.

705. In the Armoury section, an attempt was made to classify the different types of specimens. The pole arms exhibited in this section, which are stated to be unique, attracted considerable interest.

706. The regular course of guide lectures to students and the essential explanatory talks to illiterate visitors continued to form one of the important activities of the Museum. More than 5,340 students, accompanied by about 200 teachers, from the various educational institutions in and outside Bangalore, paid study visits to the Museum during the year.

707. Dr. A. Aiyappan, M.A., PH.D. (Lond.), Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, visited the Museum in the last week of May 1944 and examined the collections. He was particularly interested in the sections relating to Archæology, Ethnology and Armoury and expressed the view that the exhibits diplayed in these sections were interesting, some of them being unique. Mr. V. P. Rode, M.A., Assistant Curator, Nagpur Museum, also visited the Museum in June 1944.

708. The Curator of the Museum was deputed to Dharwar, Poona and Bombay with a view to studying the working of the museums at those places. He also paid visits to certain notable centres of research, *viz.*, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, the Deccan College Research Institute, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Cama Oriental Institute and the Indian Historical Research Institute of the St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

709. The grant for the Museum for the year was Rs. 5,232 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,225.

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai

Muzrai Institutions.

710. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 16,092. Of these, 15,078 were temples, 77 Jain basthis, 433 Muslim institutions, 445 Mutts and 82 other institutions. Twenty-three (23) Mutts were under Government management. The financial condition of the major institutions was satisfactory.

711. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 16,95,731 (Rs. 15,58,790) and the income was Rs. 11,25,819 (Rs. 10,84,454). Receipts from *jatras* and cattle shows amounted to Rs. 19,694 (Rs. 36,450) and this decrease is accounted for by the fact that the cattle shows and *jatras* connected with several important institutions in the State were not held due to the prevalence of cholera, plague and cattle diseases. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,44,918 (Rs. 9,47,513). The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 19,76,631. A sum of Rs. 64,481 (Rs. 98,600) was spent on the construction and repair of buildings and on works of public utility, such as, water supply, drainage, roads and causeways.

Chattram Savings Fund.

712. The Chattram Savings Fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 65,277 (Rs. 38,111). The income and expenditure were Rs. 67,632 (Rs. 78,734) and Rs. 70,716 (Rs. 51,568) respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,193 (Rs. 65,277).

Prince Gulam Muhamed Charity Fund.

713. The administration of the Charity Fund is vested in a Committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as President. The total receipts, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 9,777, out of which a sum of Rs. 6,465 was spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,312 at the end of the year. Stipends were distributed to 173 (172) persons during the year.

Grants-in-aid and endowments.

714. An aggregate sum of Rs. 2,46,884 (Rs. 1,12,900) was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to the various institutions were continued.

715. The strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 62 (59). Ten (16) candidates from the

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Ayurvedic Section and three (8) from the Unani Section of the College appeared for the Final Year examination, of whom the number of candidates declared successful was 7 and 2, respectively. The Ayurvedic and Unani pharmacies in the State continued to be popular. The Government grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum to the institution was supplemented by the interest on endowments and other contributions amounting to Rs. 408. The total amount available for awarding scholarships to the students of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala was Rs. 1,408 (Rs. 1,501).

Sanskrit Colleges and Schools.

716. The Sanskrit College, Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala and the other Veda Patasalas in the State continued to show progress.

General.

717. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit the temples at Belur and Halebid in December 1943.

(ii) Archæology.

Exploration.

718. The control of the Department of Archæology was transferred from the University to a full-time Director.

719. Interesting pillars bearing minute sculptures on their four sides and assignable to the Rashtrakuta period were discovered in Kadur. At Belgola, the temple of Bhaktavatsala is raised in a circular shape. Such a structure has not so far been met with elsewhere in the State. The images of the Seven Mothers in the Hiredevi temple near Balamuri are all beautiful and forceful and ascribable to the Chola period. The Viresvara temple at Virabhadrapura near Hirebhasgar belongs to the Ikkeri School and has a stone tower and some interesting wall sculptures in the *navaranga*.

Excavation.

720. A monograph on the Chandravalli excavations was under preparation. Photographs of typical antiquities were taken and drawings of select pottery specimens were completed. Notes on individual excavations were written out and were ready to be sent to the press.

Conservation.

721. The classification of the ancient monuments in the State and the need for revising the present arrangement in the interest of efficiency were considered. In connection with conservation, the temple of Kirtinarayana at Talkad,

the Chennakesava temple at Belur, the Isvara temple at Arsikere and the Ranganatha temple at Seringapatam were inspected and conservation proposals were under consideration and estimates for the repairs of these and other monuments were also under scrutiny. Experiments were conducted in regard to the conservation of the Gomateswara image at Sravanabelagola. The Bhaktavigraha of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur IV, was installed with appropriate ceremonies by His Highness the Maharaja in the Belur temple in December 1943. His late Highness evinced a deep interest in the thorough renovation of this temple, which is unrivalled as one of the best examples of the celebrated Hoyasala architecture.

Epigraphy.

722. The total number of inscriptions collected during the several tours of the year was 50, consisting of 3 copper plate records and 47 stone inscriptions. Among the copper plate records, one set belongs to the time of the Ganga king, Sripurusha, and indicates that the king lived for about a hundred years. Among the lithic records, the inscription engraved on the basement cornice of the garbhagriha of the Janardhana temple at Belgola is dated 1098 A.D. and happens to be the earliest inscription yet discovered of the time of Vishnuvardhana Hoyasala.

Numismatics.

723. Eleven new coins were purchased during the year from the Director of Archæology, Gwalior. The acquisition of a treasure trove of sixty-three coins last year was sanctioned. These coins were studied, identified, and classified. The old coins of Chandravalli were further classified and studied and the catalogue was being revised for publication.

Manuscripts

724. A Kannada manuscript relating to the history of Kempe Gowda II of Bangalore was examined.

Museum.

725. A set of copper plates relating to the history of the Gangas was purchased for the museum. The Chandravalli antiquities exhibited in the museum were all taken out and reclassified.

Library]

726. Twenty (45) publications were added to the office library.

Publications

727. Supplements to the Epigraphia Carnatica, Volumes XIV and XV (Mysore and Hassan districts), were completed and printed. The guide

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books to Belur, Seringapatam and Sravanabelgola were revised and issued. In connection with the installation of the Bhaktavigraha of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur IV at Belur, a souvenir was issued commemorating the renovation work carried out at the temple.

728. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 12,989 and Rs. 12,708, respectively.

General.

729. The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar paid visits to Seringapatam. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani of Travancore visited Belur and Seringapatam in January 1944.

730. The Department participated in the exhibitions held during the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, the Kannada Sahitya Parishat Sammelana, Shimoga, and the twentieth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Aligarh.

(iii) Government Press.

Finance.

731. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 1,97,547 (Rs. 2,00,245) and Rs. 42,511 (Rs. 36,376), respectively.

Mysore Gazette.

732. The amount realised on account of subscription to the *Mysore Gazette*, and advertisement and publication charges was Rs. 16,009 (Rs. 17,529).

Government Central Book Depot.

733. The Government Central Book Depot stocked for sale official, educational, and University publications and books published by the Palace, the High Court, the Publicity Office, the Law Department and the Red Cross Society. Retail sales of official publications were made through the Depot and also through the agencies and branch depots. The amount realised by the sale of books at the several agencies was Rs. 96,039 (Rs. 86,318).

General.

734. The vocational classes in printing and book-binding at the Government Central Press were continued. Special arrangements were made for imparting instruction in the theory and practice of printing for the benefit of the employees who were desirous of improving their knowledge

and of appearing for the commercial examinations of the Governments of Mysore and Madras. The Jail Press continued to do useful work in training the convicts in printing and book-binding and also executed some Government works by free convict labour. The Printing Section of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute was shifted to the Central Press for want of accommodation for the Automobile and Scientific Instrument Sections of the Institute. The eight kinds of Kannada publications taken over from the Bangalore Printing and Publishing Company were printed at the Government Press, Bangalore, and almost all the copies ordered to be printed by the Education Department were received and sold to the public through agencies. The net amount realised by sales of the books at the several agencies, branch book depots and the Central Book Depot was Rs. 1,19,121.

Stationery.

735. The value of the stock of stationery articles in the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 2,64,168 (Rs. 3,03,227) and the value of the additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 3,36,300 (Rs. 4,10,676), bringing the total value of stock at the end of the year to Rs. 6,00,468 (Rs. 7,13,903). The value of issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 4,68,117 (Rs. 4,49,735). The total cost of paper and stationery articles purchased during the year was Rs. 3,29,234 (Rs. 3,97,561) and of this, the value of articles of Mysore manufacture purchased was Rs. 2,94,103 (Rs. 3,59,912).

736. In view of the need for stringent economy in the use of paper and stationery articles, the reduction by 50 per cent in the maximum quantity of all the articles that are being supplied to the various departments, ordered by Government in July 1943, was continued during the year. Craft paper, Imitation Art paper, Pulp boards, Brown paper, etc., which are not manufactured by the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., were purchased through the Deputy Controller of Stationery, Calcutta. The supply of stationery articles to local bodies and district boards was ordered to be continued, pending the return of normal conditions.

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(iv) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

737. There were 157 (164) printing presses, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which 118 (125) took up only job works. Twenty-four (18) newspapers and 83 periodicals were in circulation. Of the newspapers 17 (13) were in Kannada, 4 (3) in English, 1 in Telugu and 2 in Urdu.

(v) Libraries.

738. The total number of volumes at the close of the year in the libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction was 6,408 (6,262).

739. The Public Library at Bangalore had 1,500 (1,068) members on its rolls at the end of the year. It realised a gross income of Rs. 22,198 (Rs. 18,838). It had 24,056 (23,062) books and issued 63,920 (36,506) books.

740. The Public Library at Mysore had 183 (174) members on the rolls and realised an income of Rs. 9,036 (Rs. 8,380). It had 11,383 (11,207) books, and issued 38,072 (33,248) books.

(vi) Meteorology.

741. There were seven observatories, including one of the first class located at Bangalore, and three of the second class located at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. There were, in addition, nine minor meteorological stations located in other parts of the State for collecting data of temperature, humidity and rainfall. Monthly humidity statements were furnished to the Health Department for the study of occurrence of epidemics in the State. Reports were also despatched daily, as usual, to Poona, Calcutta, Avadi, Trichinopoly, and a number of other forecasting centres for use in the publication of daily weather forecasts and weather reports. The results of special observations for International Upper Air Researches were also taken and sent to New Delhi.

Rain-gauge stations.

742. The number of rain-gauge stations was 259 (258). The rain recording work in all the rain-gauge stations continued to be satisfactory.

Expenditure.

743. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 18,059 (19,500).

(vii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

744. The Department of Horticulture continued its normal activities connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value.

745. In view of the adverse conditions in regard to the supply of vegetables to the civilian and military population in the State, a scheme for the production of vegetables on a large scale and the appointment of a Special Officer with necessary staff were sanctioned during the year.

Fruit cultivation.

746. The work relating to the development of fruit culture was continued at the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta, the Central Fruit Nursery at the Lalbagh the Government Experimental Orchard at Krishnarajasagara and the Silver Jubilee Orchard at Hassan. Different varieties of fruit plants obtained from various parts of India were introduced.

Central Fruit Nursery, Bangalore.

747. The work of introduction of new fruit plants could not be pursued owing to the difficulties in importing them from foreign countries. Only ten important fruit plants were imported from outside Mysore.

Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta.

748. The Fruit Research Station, which is partly financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, has been working for the past five years.

Ganjam Fig Scheme.

749. Technical advice on the methods of cultivation and the control of plant pests and diseases continued to be given to the fig growers by the Department. There was no increase in the number of fig gardens during the year.

District work.

750. The services of District Horticultural Inspectors were availed of by the district boards, village panchayets, municipalities and private growers in the State for laying out gardens, for advice on methods of fruit cultivation and for securing seeds and plants for planting avenues, thopes, etc.

Government Horticultural Farm, Bangalore.

751. Both English and Indian vegetables were grown in large quantities and sold to the public, the total area under vegetable cultivation being 28 acres as against 14 acres in the previous year.

Government Horticultural Farm, Mandya.

752. The Mandya Farm maintained its standard both as a production and demonstration farm in the district. Twelve acres of land were under vegetable

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cultivation. Several improved methods of vegetable cultivation were introduced on the Farm.

Government Horticultural Farm, Maddur.

753. In the Government Horticultural Farm at Maddur, an extent of 22 acres was under cultivation. There was a great demand for vegetables produced on this Farm. Vegetables on a small scale were also grown at Dari-a-Dowlat Bagh and Krishnarajasagara for sale locally.

Horticultural Society.

754. The Society maintained its activities as in the previous year. The membership of the Society increased from 226 to 240. The half-yearly shows were held in August 1943 and February 1944.

Parks and Gardens.

755. The Lal-bagh and the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, the Curzon Park at Mysore and the Brindavan Gardens at Krishnarajasagara maintained their popularity as places of public resort and attracted large numbers of visitors. The Dari-a-Dowlat Bagh and the Gumbaz Gardens, Seringapatam, were also maintained in good condition.

Nandi Hill Station.

756. The Hill Station continued to be popular as a health and holiday resort and attracted numerous visitors, the emergency rule restricting the halt of any visitor to the place having been withdrawn. The number of visitors was 2,026, as against 645 in the previous year.

Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station.

757. The Station is growing in popularity as a health and pleasure resort, the number of visitors being 176, as against 75 in the year previous. Several amenities such as, a library and a reading room, a tennis court, a golf ground, were added on to the Station. A vegetable garden was also started mainly for the purpose of producing the seeds of some of the English varieties of vegetables.

(viii) Stores Purchase Committee.

758. The total value of stores, the purchase of which was arranged for by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several departments both from the firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 79,76,587 (Rs. 1,69,03,949). The value of orders placed with the firms in India was Rs. 60,48,109 (Rs. 59,56,844); that of orders placed with the firms in foreign countries was Rs. 19,28,478 (Rs. 1,09,47,105). Of this, the value of stores obtained through the Trade Commissioner was

Rs. 2,18,672. The purchases were made mainly for the Electrical, Railway, Public Works and Medical Departments and for Government industrial concerns. The prices of all the commodities continued to be high. The Mysore State Railway has entered into a special arrangement with the Railway Board, Government of India, and is drawing its requirements through the Board. No orders of magnitude were, therefore, placed through the Stores Purchase Committee for any machinery, lubricants, etc., needed for the Mysore State Railway during the year. The services of the various branches of the Department of Supply, Government of India, were utilised in obtaining priorities and licenses for the manufacture and supply of the requirements of the Government Departments, and some of the heavy requirements, such as, water supply pipes, were obtained by having them included in the blanket indents arranged for by the Government of India at economical prices. The number of firms brought on the approved list during the year was 142.

759. The total expenditure on the organisation of the Stores Purchase Committee, including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid towards the Mysore Trade Commissioner's Office, London, and the expenditure on Messrs. Rendall, Palmer and Tritton, amounted to Rs. 35,968 (Rs. 35,923), which represented 0·45 (0·21) per cent of the amount of purchases made. Taking the expenditure on account of the Stores Purchase Committee alone, the incidence of cost was 0·33 (0·15) per cent.

(ix) Recruitment to Public Service.

760. Out of 29,149 (28,014) appointments in the subordinate superior services of the State, 11,972 (11,884) were held by Brahmins and 17,177 (16,130) by members of Backward communities, giving a percentage of 41·07 (42·42) and 58·93 (57·58), respectively. Recruitment.

761. Approved lists of candidates for recruitment to the non-technical ministerial and executive subordinate services of Government on the basis of the results of the first Public Service Competitive Examination were issued. As the number of candidates belonging to Backward

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Communities that could be recruited on the basis of the competitive examination was found insufficient, fresh applications were called for from candidates of these communities, the scheme of the examination being suspended for the time being. Apart from the appointments for which approved lists of candidates were issued, 874 other appointments were advertised individually and dealt with.

BANGALORE,
8th April 1945.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1943-44.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	1,01,52	1,00,61	1,99,82	2,15,62
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,07,50	1,07,55	1,10,45	1,11,25
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Khayamgutta	5,34	5,30	5,49	5,27
3. Miscellaneous	14,52	14,73	16,91	15,30
4. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,35*	*4,19*	*4,39*	*4,36*
Total ...	1,23,01	1,23,39	1,28,46	1,27,46
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	19,00	15,00	15,11	27,00
2. Other Leases	46	51	70	60
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	3	...	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	...
Total ...	19,48	15,50	15,81	27,60
A 2. Duty on Gold	24,00	72,00	1,28,11	1,77,73
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	5,64	8,47	11,04	7,36
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agencies.	16,71	20,89	26,93	30,92
3. The Wood Preservation Plant ...	25	25	55	37
4. Miscellaneous	47	60	95	1,18
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	*1*
Total ...	23,06	30,20	39,47	39,82
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	16,20	40,50	27,39	49,32
2. Toddy	35,02	49,20	37,66	53,05
3. Ganja and Majum	4,24	6,83	4,80	6,57
4. Opium	66	97	77	1,04
5. Other Receipts	1,65	2,76	2,87	4,51
6. Deduct—Refunds	*75*	*85*	*66*	*62*
Total ...	57,02	99,41	72,83	1,13, 87
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	7,89	9,00	12,01	15,11
2. Court Fee Stamps	10,61	10,20	9,92	10,23
3. Stamped Papers for Copies... ...	81	84	90	94
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	20	27	48	72
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	37	38	55	81

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	11	12	13	12
7. Deduct—Refunds	*1,23*	*1,20*	*1,19*	*1,21*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment-Tax Stamps.	*18*	*24*	*42*	*62*
Total ...	18,58	19,37	22,38	26,10
D 1. Income-Tax—				
1. Income-Tax	36,44	40,61	44,37	77,48
2. Super-Tax	10,53	18,11	11,56	29,40
3. Deduct—Refunds	*50*	*1,50*	*1,88*	*2,94*
Total ...	46,47	57,22	54,05	1,03,94
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	3	3	5	20
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	9	15	14	13
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	70	70	1,10	1,59
4. Miscellaneous	3	4	5	18
5. Deduct—Refunds	*10*	*10*	*12*	*30*
Total ...	75	82	1,22	1,80
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	20,50	26,75	17,73	28,67
2. Registration	3,09	3,44	4,68	5,62
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	29	35	43	32
4. Pensions and Allowances	89	1,03	1,01	1,26
5. Stationery and Printing	25	28	36	55
6. Miscellaneous	96	1,49	94	3,23
7. Jails	1	1	1	2
8. Police	7	7	19	14
9. Medical	1,51	1,72	1,82	2,18
10. Public Health	18	36	46	40
11. Education	3,22	3,45	3,61	3,98
12. Army	23	26	60	72
Total ...	31,20	39,21	31,84	47,09
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ..	7,97	15,21	9,38	17,93
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances...	1,76	1,51	1,63	55
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	71	66	66	57
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	18,06	16,76	20,30	25,26
(iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital...	27	27	34	33
(v) Deduct—Refunds	*2*	*2*	*2*	*1*
Total (2) ...	20,78	19,18	22,91	26,70

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
3. Civil Works	1,27	1,25	1,53	1,76
4. Agriculture, Horticulture & Veterinary	32	34	87	84
5. Industries and Commerce	68	77	96	3,35
Total (G) ...	31,02	36,75	35,65	50,58
H. Commercial Services—				
1 Railways (Revenue Account) ...	24,35	26,43	36,11	56,24
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	5,47	5,64	88	91
3. Hydro-Electric Works ...	62,95	59,99	59,34	71,03
4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits	...	5,31	...	...
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	1,51	1,54	1,35	1,03
6. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	2,80	4,97	8,92	10,49
7. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	2,88	3,23	2,53	1,59
Total ...	99,96	1,07,11	1,09,13	1,41,29
Total Service Head Receipts ...	4,74,55	6,00,98	6,38,95	8,57,28
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area...	8,07	8,03	3,80	4,20
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	12	1	...	...
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.	3	...	1	...
Commutation of Pensions	1,49	1,50	1,32	1,15
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	12,50	...
H. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	14,67	1,33,36	...	...
2. Debt	...	...	...	1,99,39
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	23,14	26,50	23,37	58,55
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,90	...	85,73	64,10
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	2,50	2,80	7,69	10,60
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	70,24	1,06,57	1,73,37	3,26,65
5. Local and Other Funds	16,99	...	31,77	75,55
6. Deposits	17,39	11,00	81,95	95,08
7. Advances	8,23	15,46	...	...
8. Suspense Accounts	74	...	23,50	..
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	2,84	...
10. Loans	..	...	3,03	2,10
11. Remittances	...	...	11,71	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	1,56,80	2,95,69	4,44,96	8,32,32
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	6,41,06	9,06,21	11,01,54	16,94,95
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	7,42,58	10,06,82	13,01,36	19,10,57

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government ...	19,37	19,37	19,37	19,37
Total ...	19,37	19,37	19,37	19·37
B. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	30,06	32,57	31,60	31,69
2. Forest	13,82	15,09	15,37	18,97
3. Excise	3,97	8,98	4,26	4,51
4. Income-Tax	65	75	64	75
5. Miscellaneous Taxes	...	...	...	2
6. Stamps	1,13	2,31	89	1,85
7. Registration	1,79	1,83	1,79	1,81
Total ...	51,42	56,53	54,55	59,60
C. Administration.—				
1. Civil List	23,00	23,00	23,00	23,00
2. General Administration ...	17,92	18,66	17,06	16,93
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,32	1,13	1,49	1,13
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	5,09	4,45	4,17	3,28
5. Miscellaneous	4,56	2,34	2,35	2,63
6. Courts of Law	12,02	12,20	12,23	12,23
7. Jails	1,69	1,79	3,14	5,93
8. Police	23,40	22,37	24,76	22,92
9. Army	27,19	31,39	28,16	26,76
Total ...	1,16,19	1,17,33	1,16,36	1,14,81
D. Public Instruction	64,25	72,07	64,83	75,06
E. Medical charges	20,81	22,20	20,77	25,74
F. Religious charges	3,54	3,54	3,55	3,62
G. Public Works.—	26,16	35,21	25,54	23,07
1. Irrigation Works	10,80	14,18	10,23	18,93
2. Civil Works	19,44	21,22	14,04	20,65
3. Communications				
Total G. ...	58,40	70,61	49,81	57,65
H. Pensions	30,77	31,39	31,36	32,31
I. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	2,29	2,36	2,39	2,55
2. Sinking Fund	18,78	21,28	23,78	23,78
3. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	50,02	51,37	50,08	51,18
4. Public Health	3,50	4,83	3,82	4,26
5. Economic Conference	...	50	...	12
6. Agriculture	6,19	6,69	5,73	6,12
7. Veterinary	4,43	4,44	3,57	4,99
8. Horticulture	1,85	2,32	2,02	1,88
9. Sericulture	2,71	4,95	1,94	2,02
10. Industries and Commerce ...	3,58	4,27	3,10	3,06
11. Co-operative Societies ...	1,67	1,63	1,56	1,52
12. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
13. Grants for Public Improvements ...	15,89	17,76	13,72	16,25
14. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	6	3	−23	7

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
15. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure...	...	10	..	...
16. Contribution to the Government of India from Excise Duty on Sugar. ..	2,08	...	92	...
17. Expenditure connected with the War, 1939	...	41,16	34,29	62,24
18. Contributions to Funds ...	39,74	89,50	1,70,35	3,22,75
19 Extraordinary Expenditure ..	...	4	77	10,04
20. *Deduct*—Expenditure met from Funds	*44,50*	*48,57*	*40,73*	*36,47*
Total ...	1,08,29	2,04,66	2,77,08	4,76,36
J. Commercial Services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	5,79	4,08	6,86	4,53
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	16,46	17,01	12,22	13,23
3. Hydro-Electric Works... ...	1,00,00	2,40,00	59,44	84,47
4. Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue	2,10	...	—4,03	...
5. Industrial and Other Works ...	10,83	24,27	8,98	6,01
6. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	14,50	17,00	8,84	11,85
7. Commutation of Pensions ...	1,20	100	72	76
Total ...	1,50,88	3,03,36	93,03	1,20,85
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	6,23,92	9,01,06	7,30,71	9,85,37
K. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	...	...	2,89,61	2,83,79
2. Debt	3,00	45	60	...
3. Unfunded Debt.—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	...	...	...
5. Local and Other Funds ..	...	98	...	...
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...
7. Advances	...	...	64,82	2,28,45
8. Suspense Account	...	...	...	14,01
9. Departmental Balances ...	...	...	...	2,13
10. Loans	4,99	3,64	...	...
11. Remittances	2,77	...	...	9,45
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3
Total Debt Heads ...	10,76	5,07	3,55,03	5,42,86
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads...	6,34,68	9,06,13	10,85,74	15,28,23
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,07,90	1,00,69	2,15,62	3,82,34
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	7,42,58	10,06,82	13,01,36	19,10,57

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1943-44.

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	6,91,711	1,10,18,068	1,17,09,779	1,08,71,777	2,39,037	5,98,965
2. Quit Rent	1,09,139	5,47,458	6,56,597	5,50,891	6,277	99,429
3. Miscellaneous	5,35,959	16,28,163	21,64,122	15,70,484	95,688	4,97,950
Total ...	**13,36,809**	**1,31,93,689**	**1,45,30,498**	**1,29,93,152**	**3,41,002**	**11,96,344**
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	8,25,863	8,25,863	8,25,863	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	4,00,002	38,36,431	42,36,433	30,92,655	14,251	11,29,527
3. The Wood Preservation Plant	21,764	2,40,747	2,62,511	2,34,536	191	27,784
4. Miscellaneous	46,797	1,82,803	2,29,600	1,13,147	2,626	1,13,827
Total ...	**4,68,563**	**50,85,844**	**55,54,407**	**42,66,201**	**77,068**	**12,71,138**
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	2,548	53,73,215	53,75,763	53,75,063	...	700
2. Toddy	13,326	60,13,621	60,26,947	60,19,456	2,434	5,057
3. Ganja and Majum	2,165	7,09,979	7,12,144	7,09,768	...	2,376
4. Opium	...	1,04,346	1,04,346	1,04,340	...	6
5. Other Receipts	2,010	1,93,701	1,95,711	1,90,014	9	5,688
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	*85,893*	*85,893*	*85,893*	...	..
Total ...	**20,049**	**1,23,08,969**	**1,23,29,018**	**1,23,12,748**	**2,443**	**13,827**

*According to departmental accounts.

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
4. Income-Tax—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Income-Tax	2,75,527	82,28,543	85,04,070	72,96,858	...	12,07,212
2. Super-Tax	56,436	36,72,914	37,29,350	32,32,897	...	4,96,453
Total ...	3,31,963	1,19,01,457	1,22,33,420	1,05,29,755	...	17,03,665

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The arrears of Rs. 2,75,906 under "Income-Tax" and Rs. 56,096 under "Super-Tax" which stood at the end of 1942-43 were reduced to Rs. 2,75,527 and enhanced to Rs. 56,436 respectively as a result of revision, appeal and remission.
(2) Excess collections of Rs. 60,827 under Income-tax and Rs. 33,637 under Super-tax are not included in the statement.
(3) Refunds to the extent of Rs. 2 94,090 were made during the year, both under Income-tax and Super-tax and the current demand is shown after deducting the amounts refunded. The net collections after making allowance for refunds including excess collections amounted to Rs. 1,03,30,129.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1943-44 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1943-44
	Rs.
23. Irrigation Works—	
1-Original Works—Major	2,69,501
1-A Irrigation Development Fund Works	10,59,167
2 Original Works—Minor	68,752
3-Restoration of Minor Tanks	1,48,308
3-A Improvements to Minor Tanks	6,559
4 Repairs	1,65,931
5 Establishment	2,76,663
6 Tools and Plant	6,451
7 Suspense	5,248
Total—23 Irrigation ...	20,06,586
24. Civil Works—	
1 Original Works—	
Civil Buildings	8,38,198
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	40,143
Travellers' Bungalows	16,431
Deduct—Contributions	*6,132*
Total—Original Works ...	8,88,640
2 Repairs—	
Civil Buildings	2,23,845
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,814
Loss on Stock	112
Travellers' Bungalows	13,570
Hill Stations	3,471
Deduct—Contributions	*6,431*
Total—Repairs ...	2,36,381
Establishment	1,59,218
Tools and Plant	4,430
Suspense	60,619
Total—24 Civil Works ...	13,49,288
24 A. Communications—	
Original Works—	
Roads	1,17,447
Bridges	—6,936
Total—Original Works ...	1,10,511
Repairs—Roads	19,86,565
Bridges	13,294
Deduct—Contributions	*3,56,410*
Total—Repairs ...	16,43,449
Total—Original Works and Repairs	17,53,960
Establishment	2,73,279
Tools and Plant	37,827
Total—24-A. Communications ...	20,65,066
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—	
Original Works	3,98,322
Repairs	88,875
Establishment	71,905
Tools and Plant	1,202
Total—11 (A) Buildings ...	5,60,304

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1943-44
	Rs.
9. (B) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore—	
Buildings	1,52,333
Establishment, Tools and Plant	16,073
Total 9 (B) ...	1,68,406
27. Agriculture—	
(*b*) Civil Veterinary charges—	
Buildings and Repairs	4,379
Total ...	4,379
(*c*) Sericultural Buildings	4,106
Repairs	...
Establishment	...
Total ...	4,106
Total—27 Agriculture ...	8,485
30. Grants for Public Improvements—	
Bangalore City Improvement ...	1,84,027
Improvement of water supply in towns ...	65,786
Improvement of Towns and Minor Municipalities ...	2,37,230
Charges of Well-Boring Section ...	14,164
Establishment ...	17,342
Total—30 Grants	5,18,549
31. Army—11 Military Works—	
Original Works	1,53,310
Repairs	29,782
Establishment	26,668
Tools and Plant	115
Total—31 Army : 11 Military Works ...	2,09,875
32. Expenditure in connection with war 1939—	
Air raid precautionary measures	25,528
Total ...	25,528
38. Krishnarajasagara Dam and Allied Works—	
Works and Repairs	12,12,996
Establishment	1,92,306
Tools and Plant	9,929
Suspense	4,661
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	*97,298*
Total—38 Krishnarajasagara ...	13,22,594
39. Industrial works— Chamarajasagara and Water Works ...	3,93,911
Total ...	3,93,911
XXV. K. R. S. Works—Revenue Account—	
Works	2,59,672
Establishment	1,45,362
Total XXV K.R.S. Revenue Account ...	4,05,034
XXX. Chamarajasagara Water Works—Revenue Account—	
Works	10,21,506
Establishment	67,490
Tools and Plant	5,808
Total XXX—Chamarajasagara Revenue Account ...	10,94,804
Total—Service Heads ...	1,01,28,430
Debt Heads.	
28 (a). Objection book advances—P.W.D.—	
Original works	1,52,680
Repairs	5,18,191
Total ...	6,70,871

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1943-44
	Rs.
Establishment	1,00,627
Tools and Plant	3,354
Total—23 (a) O. B. A.—P. W. D. ...	7,74,852
V Local and Other Funds— Irrigation Cess Fund—	
Repairs	6,98,730
Establishment	1,03,013
Tools and Plant	2,979
Total ...	8,04,722
Railway Cess Funds—	
Original Works	62,507
Repairs	1,08,774
Establishment	22,394
Tools and Plant	705
Total ...	1,94,380
Total—V Local and other Funds ...	9,99,102
22 (e). Charges for Tank Maintenance recoverable from Raiyats ...	53,686
Total ...	53,686
X Loans—	
27 (a) Loans to Local Bodies	69,809
30 (b) Loans for Restoration of Tanks	88,169
——Total—X Loans ...	1,57,978
University Funds—	
Original Works	60,739
Repairs	...
Establishment	8,234
Tools and Plant	64
Total—University Funds ...	69,037
Contribution Works—Original	
Civil Buildings	45,438
Communications	23,358
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	23,044
Irrigation Works	7,505
Total—Original ...	99,345
Repairs—	
Civil Buildings	7,823
Communications	6,855
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	10,363
Irrigation Works	1,048
Total—Repairs ...	26,089
Establishment	4,505
Tools and Plant	225
Total—Contribution Works ...	1,30,164
13 (c) Inter-Village Road Fund	2,39,662
K.G.F.—Depreciation Fund	6,756
Chamarajasagara Water Works Depreciation Fund ...	27,591
Advance for layout of extensions	35,727
Excavating and opening of bikkals	3,436
Total Debt Heads ...	24,97,991
Total Service Heads ...	101,28,430
Grand Total ..	126,26,421

APPENDIX III.

Revenue and Expenditure of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State during the year 1943-44.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1943	Receipts during		Total for 1943-44	Expenditure during		Closing balance on 30th June 1944
			1942-43	1943-44		1942-43	1943-44	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City Municipality.	7,06,255	24,73,325	27,83,588	34,89,843	18,52,570	24,63,200	10,26,643
2	Mysore City Municipality.	65,447	10,55,618	11,32,899	11,98,346	10,86,217	11,21,565	76,781
3	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Bangalore District.	40,011	2,07,901	2,35,985	2,75,208	1,91,399 (except Sarjapur Municipality)	2,10,204	63,004
4	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mysore District.	1,01,101	2,70,199	3,30,789	4,31,890	2,44,337	3,01,952	1,29,938
5	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kolar District.	78,873	2,81,570	2,84,941	3,63,814	2,69,151	2,59,233	1,04,581
6	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Tumkur District.	80,033	3,50,646	4,23,151	4,30,679	2,79,153	3,43,068	1,50,606
7	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Hassan District.	65,540	3,45,907	3,52,068	4,17,608	3,21,056	3,47,970	69,638
8	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kadur District.	68,941	2,14,608	2,46,363	3,15,304	1,90,627	2,24,635	90,669
9	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Chitaldrug District.	1,88,690	5,22,091	7,94,097	9,82,781	4,49,469	7,28,922	2,53,859
10	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Shimoga District.	1,48,843	3,84,024	3,37,637	4,86,480	3,24,062	3,19,740	1,66,740
11	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mandya District.	55,245	2,37,838	3,23,390	3,78,635	2,14,553	2,61,972	1,16,663

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	..	...
	120—B ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	..	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity. Safety and Justice			
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	2	3
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	2	3
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	3	1	4
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	...	1
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	14	32	46
9	143 to 153, 157, 158. 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	66	107	173
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	4	6
		Total ...	88	148	236
		Class II—Serious Offences against Person.			
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	68	99	167
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	12	19
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	12	23	35
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	4	7	11
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	13	20
17	305, 306, and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	6	28	34
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	43	110	153
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	12	17
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	118	428	546
		Attempt	..	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	35	100	135
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	1	3	4
22(a)	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	33	97	130
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	19	38	57
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	24	50	74
		Total ...	382	1,021	1,403
		Carried over ...	470	1,169	1,639

IV.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1943-44.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended and awaiting trial and in custody at the beginning of the year	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 502, Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16-A	17	18	19
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3	2	3	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	1	...	...		1	...	...	...	1	...	..
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	31	31	20	3	16	...	...	...	...	1	20	3	...
129	102	1,356	30		11	...	2	17	...	...	30	425	..
3	6	11	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	..
168	146	1,402	55	4	28	...	3	18	...	2	55	437	...
80	103	285	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	128	...
7	12	20	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	3	10	...
11	25	76	15	...	11	...	3	1	...	...	15	45	...
13	5	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	13	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..
34	30	23	14	4	3	...	...	1	...	6	14	3	..
116	96	263	33	...	11	...	5	17	..	...	33	86	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327	340	971	36	1	11	...	1	20	...	3	36	390	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	89	130	18	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	18	50	...
3	3	17	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	15	...
72	83	190	34	2	2	...	...	27	...	3	34	68	...
43	33	94	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	44	...
65	39	44	8	...	3	...	...	4	...	1	8	16	...
857	880	2,133	203	7	97	...	11	72	..	16	203	853	...
1,025	1,026	3,535	258	11	125	..	14	90	...	18	258	1,295	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	Terms of: From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118. 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120—B ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	5	3
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	5	2
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	11	5
		Class II—Serious Offences against Person.			
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	5	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	1	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317 ,318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1	4	3
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	2	2
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...
		Attempt	..	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	3	2
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	...	1	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...
22(a)	353, 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	1	2	1
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	...	2
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	1	...
		Total ...	9	15	10
		Carried over ...	9	26	15

IV—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1943-44.

imprisonment														
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Released by the Magistrate and the Police	Withdrawn and Compounded	Pending with the Police	Otherwise disposed of	Transferred
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
3	6	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1
2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	9	226	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	673	9	226	1	...	1
2	...	2	3	4	2	5	9	4	105	10	...	7	4	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	1	...	...	6	1	...	..	15	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	2	...	1	...
1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	100	6	38	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	337	20	185	3	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1	5	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	60	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	..	36	...	1	...
1	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	38	...	6	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	1	1
6	19	18	13	6	9	6	9	4	745	38	267	11	8	2
11	27	21	16	6	9	6	9	4	1,418	47	493	12	8	3

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	470	1,169	1,639
		Class III—Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	10	16	26
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	22	89	111
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	46	54	100
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	10	27	37
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,114	2,256	3,370
		Attempt ..	7	14	21
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	2	2
		Total ...	1,209	2,458	3,667
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	16	59	75
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	21	34	55
		Compulsory Labour ...	...	1	1
		Total ...	37	94	131
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ... ... Attempt ...	201	600	801
			...	...	...
		ordinary ... ... Attempt ...	1,527	4,587	6,114
			...	3	3
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ... ... Attempt ...	117	311	428
			...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	11	27	38
36	419 to 420	Cheating ... ... Attempt ...	39	106	145
			...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	58	150	208
		Attempt ...	...	...	..
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles .. ... Attempt ...	...	12	12
			...	...	...
		Total ...	1,953	5,796	7,749
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,669	9,517	13,186
		Class VI.			
39	225 to 297	Offences under Security Sections ...	19	77	96
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws	Offences against religion and other offences...	69	104	173
		Public nuisances	...	40	40
		Defence of India rules	446	5,044	5,490
		Offences under the Arms Act ...	17	81	98
41	.. ...	Offences under C. T. Act	87	137	224
42	.. ...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	576	10,135	10,711
		Total ...	1,214	15,618	16,832
		Grand Total ...	4,883	25,135	30,018

IV—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1943-44.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended and awaiting trial and in custody at the beginning of the year	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16-A	17	18	19
1 025	1,026	3,535	258	11	125	...	14	90	...	18	258	1,295	...
12	16	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	23	...
75	62	121	16	..	13	...	3	...	...	...	16	30	...
86	71	112	13	..	5	...	4	4	...	...	13	57	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	22	28	4	...	3	...	..	...	...	1	4	14	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,798	2,359	1,257	584	38	470	1	10	5	...	60	584	316	...
15	18	13	11	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2,009	2,548	1,562	626	39	501	1	17	9	...	61	628	442	...
35	57	194	6	...	4	...	...	2	...	..	6	80	..
38	35	31	9	...	2	...	...	7	...	..	9	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
73	92	225	15	...	6	...	..	9	...	...	15	86	...
472	575	617	256	18	172	...	5	14	..	47	256	195	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,950	4,447	2,912	1,534	107	953	5	25	97	4	333	1,534	695	...
...	3	3	3	1	1	...	..	1	...	..	3	...	...
209	271	263	95	1	65	5	7	11	...	6	95	91	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
35	30	29	8	1	3	..	...	4	..	...	8	12	...
87	85	91	19	1	12	...	2	2	...	2	19	30	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
123	157	319	16	...	3	...	...	9	...	4	16	147	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
7	7	25	9	..	...	...	2	7	...	..	9	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,883	5,575	4,259	1,940	129	1,209	10	51	145	4	392	1,940	1,170	...
7,990	9,241	9,581	2,841	179	1,841	11	82	253	4	471	2,841	2,993	...
84	61	183	47	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	47	19	...
263	116	224	65	17	16	...	...	32	...	...	65	87	...
3	32	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
1,729	3,104	6,453	3,101	44	57	259	34	2,680	...	27	3,101	732	...
97	86	84	60	2	1	...	...	57	...	...	60	11	...
109	147	139	101	8	93	...	...	...	...	...	101	7	..
10,656	9,926	11,676	9,902	3	75	1	..	9,822	...	1	9,902	430	...
12,941	13,472	18,763	13,278	76	289	260	34	12,591	...	28	13,278	1,287	...
20,931	22,713	28,344	16,119	255	2,130	271	116	12.844	4	499	16,119	4,280	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	Terms of: From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
		Brought forward	9	26	15
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	3
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	78	88
		Attempt ...	...	8	2
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	86	93
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	...	4
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...
		Compulsory Labour ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	4
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	4	44	36
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		ordinary	4	409	184
		Attempt ...	...	1	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1	12	28
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	1	1
36	419 to 420	Cheating	...	2	1
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	2	1
		Attempt ...	..	...	...
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	...	...	2
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ..	9	471	253
		Total of classes I to V ...	21	583	365
		Class VI.			
		Offences under Security Section ...	...	2	...
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion and other offences ..	...	28	5
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...
		Defence of India rules	6	223	33
		Offences under the Arms Act	...	3	...
41	.....	Offences under C. T. Act	...	18	25
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	13	19
		Total ...	6	287	82
		Grand Total ...	27	870	447

IV—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1943-44.

imprisonment														
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Released by Magistrate and Police	Withdrawn and Compounded	Pending with the Police	Otherwise disposed of	Transferred
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
11	27	21	16	6	9	6	9	4	1,418	47	493	12	8	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	66	...	1	8	...	...
...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	31	3	3	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	124	75	58	13	1	4	...	...	224	71	53	4	3	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	.
83	133	81	62	15	1	4	..	...	333	74	57	17	3	2
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	67	..	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	48	1	75	...	..	...
30	57	17	9	1	1	...	...	...	115	36	...	4	4	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
147	217	79	50	13	1	...	...	...	540	80	35	2	4	22
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	61	3	9	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
6	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	30	1	11	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	10	44	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	288	97	61	16	2	...	...	..	872	130	109	7	9	31
305	449	200	139	37	12	10	9	4	2,677	252	725	36	20	36
1	11	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	8	...	...	...
...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
53	61	19	5	...	...	...	...	..	2254	48	226	52	6	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	1	...
15	28	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	1	...
33	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	893	...	503	...	8	...
102	110	66	12	...	...	...	...	..	3,293	48	755	52	16	34
407	559	266	151	37	12	10	9	4	5,970	300	1,480	88	36	70

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL)

Civil Work—Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1943-44.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,256	8,195	18,688	17,047	736	609	27,445 (i)	25,560 (ii)	19,250	17,166	8,195	8,394
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,441	1,353	4,206	3,471	261	168	5,791 (iii)	4,895 (iv)	4,438	3,577	1,353	1,318
District Courts ..	131	164	137	169	10	14	275 (v)	337 (vi)	111	135	164	202
Grand Total ...	9,828	9,712	23,031	20,687	1,007	991	33,511 (a)	30,792 (b)	23,799	20,878	9,712	9,914

(i) Excludes 255 cases transferred.
(ii) do 491 do
(iii) do 117 do
(iv) do 97 do

(v) Excludes 3 cases transferred
(vi) do 10 do
(a) do 355 do
(b) do 598 do

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year											Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits on landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	33,46,900 2 0	2,505	13,196	1,346	7,012	6,355	2,097	684	...	899	5,999	3,911	234	7,022	31,94,087 2 5	156·3
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	10,73,595 0 8	123	3,295	53	1,464	1,680	2	168	143	14	1,470	975	30	1,102	12,33,484 4 4	115·9
District Courts ..	29,27,907 15 8	43	65	61	14	29	15	16	85	10	4	30	...	101	16,20,928 14 4	376·1
Grand Total ...	73,48,403 2 4	2,671	16,556	1,460	8,490	8,064	2,114	868	228	923	7,473	4,916	264	8,225	60,48,500 5 1	150·7

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1943-44.

Description	Past year							Present year							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Mortgages	69,734	2,04,84,848	9	7	1,34,036	7	0	85,355	2,62,06,834	5	10	1,74,820	14	0	
Sales	1,21,472	3,87,55,133	14	9	2,49,735	5	0	1,19,829	4,99,42,956	1	4	2,83,024	5	0	
Wills ...	1,136	8,77,366	0	0	5,167	2	0	1,303	10,97,264	0	0	6,574	0	0	
Money Bonds.	345	71,102	0	3	521	12	0	432	1,09,992	13	3	661	12	0	
Miscellaneous.	17,801	95,10,425	1	3	51,786	6	0	19,304	1,21,67,454	3	11	64,248	5	0	
					* 30,714	3	9					* 37,765	5	0	
Total ...	2,10,488	6,96,98,876	1	0	4,71,961	3	9	2,26,223	8,95,24,501	8	4	5,67,094	9	0	
Total expenditure	...	.....			1,85,996	0	5	...	...			2,07,177	14	8	
Net profit	...	.....			2,85,965	3	4	...	...			3,59,916	10	4	

* Miscellaneous receipts as per B. Return.

APPENDIX VII.

* Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1943-44.

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Males	Females	Young stock				
Bangalore ...	1943-44	1,40,745	3,04,954	1,67,547	2,983	67,463	34,331	3,25,312	3,11,750	2,205	1,018
Kolar ..		1,53,966	1,82,035	1,29,285	5,458	61,200	38,855	5,57,009	2,88,135	664	741
Tumkur ...		1,87,958	2,08,974	1,17,283	7,316	52,986	31,727	7,17,486	3,08,077	795	814
Mysore ..		2,16,153	2,26,685	1,25,387	2,684	65,638	26,817	2,24,552	2,18,119	935	832
Mandya ...		86,843	1,46,535	66,412	1,554	52,743	23,429	4,20,792	1,83,396	270	351
Hassan ...		1,64,579	2,09,189	1,14,558	3,775	53,060	24,782	2,73,392	1,44,465	571	808
Shimoga ..		1,71,438	1,51,304	1,14,501	13,128	71,038	38,841	31,714	53,177	416	331
Kadur ...		1,08,974	1,00,403	64,842	6,792	31,884	13,899	83,034	44,311	282	266
Chitaldrug ...		1,77,542	1,18,600	78,117	6,533	88,714	54,543	4,23,522	1,73,380	912	849
Total ...		14,08,198	16,48,679	9,77,932	50,173	5,44,726	2,87,224	30,56,813	17,24,810	7,050	6,010

		Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1943-44	10,689	1	1,14,736	11,426	37,285	10	1,276	35	245	4
Kolar ...		9,014	...	98,767	3,197	32,893	4	1,153	19	93	...
Tumkur ...		7,792	...	1,16,384	1,114	30,543	...	589	37	16	...
Mysore ...		2,336	13	1,20,280	1,576	47,340	5	577	13	23	...
Mandya ...		4,346	...	84,648	5,670	21,811	8	550	6	12	5
Hassan ...		1,724	...	1,06,591	838	20,928	...	385	8	7	...
Shimoga ...		694	...	73,025	2,411	29,897	...	1,867	24	5	...
Kadur ...		947	...	52,235	1,262	12,754	...	153	7	...	2
Chitaldrug ...		5,195	3	75,572	3,819	27,472	4	392	48	145	...
Total ...		42,737	17	8,42,238	31,313	2,60,923	31	6,942	197	546	11

*Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of 1940.

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on rolls	
Past year	Present year		1942-43	1943-44
		A.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
		(i) *Colleges.*		
6	6	Colleges for men	3,549	4,164
3	3	Colleges for women	392	482
1	1	Teaching College for men	51	43
1	1	Engineering College	356	461
1	1	Medical College	138	152
5	5	Oriental Colleges for men	550	567
17	17	Total ...	5,036	5,869
		(ii) *Secondary Schools.*		
46	47	High Schools for boys	12,233	16,032
14	15	High Schools for girls	1,517	1,977
361	381	Middle Schools for boys	54,831	58,113
55	66	Middle Schools for girls	8,325	9,950
476	509	Total ...	76,906	86,072
		(iii) *Upper Primary Schools.*		
318	310	Upper Primary Schools for boys	32,196	34,979
50	54	Upper Primary Schools for girls ...	6,912	6,849
368	364	Total ...	39,108	41,828
		(iv) *Lower Primary Schools.*		
6,542	6,874	Lower Primary Schools for boys ...	2,52,550	2,94,081
416	430	Lower Primary Schools for girls ...	30,774	37,689
6,958	7,304	Total ...	2,83,324	3,31,770
		(v) *Special Schools.*		
5	5	Training Schools for Masters	675	683
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	148	150
12	8	Industrial Schools	1,040	859
30	30	Commercial Schools	1,244	1,727
89	85	Sanskrit Schools	2,142	2,117
2	2	Schools for Deaf and Blind	91	92
1	1	Engineering School	304	292
4	4	Agricultural Schools	121	119
1	1	Medical School	181	199
16	21	Nursery Schools	960	1,221
4	4	Other Schools	248	260
167	164	Total ...	7,154	7,719
7,986	8,358	Total—Public Institutions and direct expenditure.	4,11,528	4,73,258
		B.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
847	685	Elementary	10,390	10,656
		Total indirect expenditure ...	...	...
8,833	9,043	Grand Total of all Institutions and expenditure on Public Instruction.	4,21,918	4,83,914

VIII.

maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1943-44.

Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
1942-43	1943-44	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,058	3,877						
370	465						
44	38	6,17,619	...	...	3,39,610	...	9,57,229
320	422						
138	150						
481	471	55,229	...	...	...	20,257	75,486
4,411	5,423	6,72,848	...	...	3,39,610	20,257	10,32,715
10,521	14,396	2,86,605	4,157	20,147	3,16,282	56,824	6,84,015
1,407	1,812	1,15,198	...	...	10,465	46,843	1,72,506
46,141	47,607	8,07,038	...	63	40,405	1,07,744	9,55,250
7,251	8,577	1,22,039	...	...	4,903	56,832	1,83,774
65,320	72,392	13,30,880	4,157	20,210	3,72,055	2,68,243	19,95,545
24,228	25,281	Included under Lower Primary Schools.					
5,381	5,148						
29,609	30,429	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,86,722	2,18,017	22,55,870	4,07,175	...	2,889	2,311	26,68,245
24,528	28,401	5,62,022	1,02,277	...	189	...	6,64,488
2,11,250	2,46,418	28,17,892	5,09,452	...	3,078	2,311	33,32,733
611	570	1,50,020	...	...	...	...	1,50,020
132	139	23,614	...	...	...	...	23,614
873	692	1,69,707	...	...	1,905	18,613	1,90,225
1,137	1,441	6,314	...	...	9,611	7,707	23,632
1,780	1,795	8,697	...	...	...	...	8,697
82	81	9,972	...	...	...	...	9,972
300	280	Included under Colleges					
118	108	22,300	...	...	...	...	22,300
180	176	Included under Colleges					
652	905	Included under Primary Schools					
223	230	4,267	...	...	...	...	4,267
6,088	6,417	3,94,891	...	...	11,516	26,320	4,32,727
3,16,678	3,61,079	52,16,511	5,13,609	20,210	7,26,259	3,17,131	67,93,720
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	17,94,849	1,60,490	...	1,64,922	58,794	21,79,055
3,16,678	3,61,079	70,11,360	6,74,099	20,210	8,91,181	3,75,925	89,72,775

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S. A. R.